

SELF STUDY EDITION

Tenses

Tenses are very important not only for students but also for general readers. This book teaches you tenses, active & passive voice, direct & indirect narration in an easy way.

M. Tariq Qureshi

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MUSh

TENSES ARE AN IMPORTANT PART OF LANGUAGE

Fatima

Tenses

Active Voice & Passive Voice Direct & Indirect

M. Tariq Qureshi



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Shop No. 3, Muslim Centre, Chattergee Road Urdu Bazar Lahore. Ph: 7247374, 0300-9459888

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Verb (فعل)

تعریف:

المحل دوالقظ ہوتا ہے جس کے کام کا کرنایا ہونا کا ہر ہواس کو اردو یمی فعی اورائکرین کی کی کا کو کا ایستا کا ہر ہواس کو اردو یمی فعی اورائکرین کی کی کو Verb

المحل کی چیز کو خلا ہر کرنا ہے ۔ افغظ Verb کو ایسانام اس کے دیا گیا ہے ۔ کیونکہ یہ بھلے کا سب سے ایم افزایا جس ہور کا ہے اور کر ہور با

THREE FORMS OF VERBS(انبال کی تین مالتیں)

Three Forms of Verbs کوزبانی یاد کرلیما بہت ضرور کی ہے۔ کیونگہ ان کوجائے لینیر Tenses کو کیکھنا ٹاکس ہے۔

Past √ 2nd Form ∙ Present √ 1st Form √ Verb - که این Past Participle √ 3rd Form به Past Participle که این د

ذیل بیں چنداہم افعال دیئے گئے ہیں، اُز المجھی طرح یا دکریں۔

	Past	Past part.
يابندى كرنا	abided	abided
الفاءنكانا	arose	arisen
باگنا	awoke	awoken
برداشت کرنا	bore	borne
	یا بندی کرنا انهاه نکلنا مباگنا	ایندی کری abided انجاه نگلتا arose انجاه نگلتا awoke بها گذا bore

Tenses, Active & Passive Voice, Direct & Indirect			
6		brought	brought
bring	لانا القيركرة	built	built
build	t 1/2	burnt	burnt
burn		burst	burst
burst	مچسٹ جانا خریرنا	bought	bought
buy	دُ النا، گِيمَائِنَا دُ النا، گِيمَائِنَا	cast	cast
ca. t	1:26	caught '	caught
catch	منتخب کرنا	chose	chosen
choose	يننا	clung	clung
cling	tī	came	come
come	لاگت آنا		cost
cost	6.6	cut	cut
cut		dealt	dealt
deal	قوطرنگانا قوطرنگانا		dived
dive	t. S	did .	done
do	بانگنا، چلانا		
drive		drove .	driven
eat	كھانا	ate	eaten
draw	كفنحا	drew	drawn
fall	ts.	fell .	fallen
feed	1 1118	fect .	fed
feel	محسوى كرنا		felt
fight	t. ^y	fought	fought

Tenses, Active & Passive Voice, Direct & Indirect			
10	(بيان) دُوينا		sunk
sink		sat	sat
sleep	سوجانا	slept	slept
smell	يوكلنا	smelt	smelt
sow	tr. E	sowed	sown
speak	يولن	spoke	spoken
spell	t.55	spelt	spelt
spend	t/&ż	spent	spent
spit	تحوكنا	spat	spat
spread	tul	spread	spread
spring	الجيملناء كورنا	sprang	sprung
stand	tx12 36	stood	stood
steal	يوري/نا	stole	stolen
sting	ڈنگ مار ٹا	stung	stung
strike	ضرب لگانا	struck	struck
sweep	مجما از ورنا	swept	swept
swim	تيرتا .	swam	swum
swing	جيموازا	swung	swung
take	_ لين.	took .	taken
each	يزهانا	taught	taught
ear	پياڙنا	tore	torn
ell	,	told	told

think	ا سوچنا	thought	thought
throw	مجيئكنا	threw	thrown
understand	المجت	understood	understood
undertake	ذ مه داری لینا	undertook	undertaken
upset	ار بینان کرنا	upset	upset
wake	باكاء بكانا	woke	woken
wear	يبننا	wore	worn
weave	نبنا	wove	woven
wed	ٹادی کرنا	wedded	wedded
weep	\$37	wept	wept
wet	گیا کرنا	wet	wetted
win		won	won
wind	يا لي دينا	wound	wound
	ئىچى كەنتا ئىچىچى كەنتا		withdrawn
write	ب . کھنا	*	written



RODUCTION

ACTIVE VOICE & PASSIVE VOICE

الحريزى زبان عن Voice كے غوى معنى "آراز" كے ير- ليكن الكش كر ائر عن Voice كامطب"انداز بيان" يا" طرزيان" عد

ام بات جيت روطرن سے كر سكتے بن-

فاعل (doer) كواجمية وية الوسائي عاطف سبق يادكرا ب

Atif learns lesson.

(ii) مفعول (receiver) پرزوردیتے ہوئے تھے

Lesson is learnt by Atif.

مبق عاطف کے ذریعہ بادکیا گیا۔

Passive کیا تے ہیں اور دومری قتم کے جملے Active Voice Voice كبلاتے بيں۔ بات چيت كرتے وتت كنے والے كواسے مطلب كے مطابل Voice كا التخاب كرناجا بيخيه

Active voice اورPassive voice کو سے کے لئے سے پہلے آپ کونل

کی بیجان کرماضروری ہے۔

فعل كادراتهام بن-

(Intransitive Verb) ביש עונץ -1 2- كناستعري (Transitive Verb)

افغل لازم: ابیانعی جس ومفعول کی ضرورت نه بواد رمفعول کے بغیری اس کا کمل مفہوم مجھ میں آ جا تا

100-10

He sleeps.	-جِـلـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ
Atif laughs.	عاطف بنتا ہے۔
The sun rises.	مورن ثلقاہے۔

Tenses, Active & Passive Voice, Direct & mairect
19 19 20 20 20 20 10
اگر کمی جملے میں ہمیں بیر معلوم نہ ہو کہ کام کرنے والا کوان ہےاہ دو کرنے کے اوال کوان ہےاہ دو کرنے کے اوال کرت مر الکان کر رنگالیتن اس میں مضول الاجس کو رہے تھے۔
ہے یا کون کرے گا لیعنی اس میں مفعول (جس پر کام واقع ہو) کواہمیت وی جائے آئی ہے۔ مجمعہ (Passive Voice) کوتہ ہے۔ مجمعہ (Opening Voice) کوتہ ہے۔
بجبول (Passive Voice) کہتے ہیں۔ شاہ:

He reads a book.	وه کتاب پڑھتا ہے۔
And will go to college.	عاطف کا کے جائے گا۔
He is invited	اُس کود موت دی جاتی ہے۔
He will be punished.	أى كرزادى جائے گ۔

درج بالا يملے دوج الح Active Voice كي يوك شير بال كا كرف والا اس ب ميك وه "كتأب يره صتاب دوس عين Atif كالح كيا-

ورج بالاجلول عن آخرى دو جلے Passive Voice كى كي كي كي اخرى واجلے كام كرنے والاكون ہے۔ تيسرے جملے ميں "أس" كودؤوت وي جاتى ہے يكن معلوم فيش كوان و يا ہے۔ چوتھے میں''اُس'' کوسزادی جائے گی کین پیمعلوم نیس کے سزاکون دے گا۔ متالين:

Examples:

I was delighted.	يىن خوش ہو گيا۔
He was born in Lahore.	ده لا بورش پیدا بوا۔
My home is situated on the Mall.	میرا گھر مال روڈ پر داقع ہے۔
My shoes are made of leather.	-52426-17.23.6

ورج بالاجمافعل معروف کے تکتے ہیں لیکن دراصل وہ فعل جول کے بی جی کو تکسان ش ہمیں بیمعلوم نیس ہوتا کہ doer یعنی کام کرنے والا (فاعل) کون ہے۔ Active voiceالرPassive voiceجلوں کی کان Active voice اور Passive voice جارن کی بات ارتجاعے کے لیے

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مندرجهذ يل اصواول كويميث مر نظرر كح

- 1: ایساجمله جمس Object ند بواس Passive Voicel نبیس بن سکتا اوراییا جمله جمس Subject که نبواس کا Active Voice شیس بن سکتا
- 2: Active Voice جماوں Passive Voice ٹی برلتے ہو ےSubject کی برلتے ہو کے Passive Voice کی برلتے ہو کے Active Voice
- 3: Passive Voice جماوں علی بھیشہ 3rd Form of Verb استعال کرتے
- 4: Passive Voice جلوں ٹی Passive Voice کے گئے۔ ان کے لئے ۱۰is کے لئے۔ استعمال کیا جاتا ہے۔ کے am
- Subject جملوں میں جملہ Active Voice ہے جبکہ *Active Voice ہے جبکہ *Active Voice ہے جبکہ *Active Voice ہے جبکہ *Voice ہے جبل *
- 6: ضروری نیس کداگر ایک جملے پیس Subject اور Object دوتوں ہوں تو پیم بھی اٹکالاز یا Passive Voice جملہ بن سیکے مثلاً حرکاتی فعل لیمن Passive Voice جملہ بین سیکے مثلاً حرکاتی فعل لیمن Passive Voice جملہ نہیں بنرآ۔
- 7: ویسے تو تمام بارہ کے بارہ Tenses کے Passive Voice کمکن ہیں لیکن عام طور پر نو Tenses کے نیل مجھول بنائے جاتے ہیں۔ لیخن Perfect Continuous کے Passive Voice نمیں بنائے جاتے۔
 - 8: اگر doer کاذ کرکرنا ہوتو by لگا کر جملے کے آخریس لکھ کتے ہیں۔
 - 9: اگر doer) فاعل) Pronoun بوتواس کی مفعولی حالت استعال کرتے ہیں۔
- 10: ایک Subject کے ساتھ دو Objects مندرجہ ذیل Verbs کے ساتھ آتے بیں۔ Give, Take, Bring, Fetchوغیرہ۔

He beats you.	You are beaten by him.
He gives me a gun.	A gun is given to me by
	him.

He gives a gun to me.

I am given a gun by him,

Passive کی موجود ہوتو Active Voice (for) Preposition اگر Active Voice کی موجود ہوتو کی کی کی اوراگر Active Voice کی موجود نہ ہوتو کا Voice کی ہوتی

بعض ادقات Subject کے ساتھ Object استعال ہوتے ہیں جس میں ہے آیک

Direct Object کہلاتا ہے اور دومر Indirect Object الی صورت میں جملہ Active

(i) تم Direct Object کو پہلے ویکھیں۔

Indirect Object کو پہلے کھیں۔

(ii)

اگر Direct Object کیلے لکھیں گے تو پھر Indirect Object کے ساتھ لاز ما toutfor) Preposition) استعال ہوگا۔اور اگر Indirect Object کو پہلے لکھیں تو پھر کو کی Preposition استعال نہیں ہوگا۔مثلاً

Atif gave me a pen.

a باالواسطه لیخی n d i rect o b ject اے جبکہ penبلاداسطہ Direct object ہے۔



Tenses

PRESENT INDEFINITE TENSE

Active Voice

فقروں کی پیچان: اردو نقروں کے آخریس'' تا ہے''''تی ہے''''تے ہیں'' وغیرہ آتے ہیں۔ جبکہ انگریزی فقروں ہیں فاعل کے بعد فعل کی پہلی فارم ہوئی ہے۔

بنانے كاطريقه:

فاعل کے بعد برنعل (Verb) کی کہلی فارم استعال ہوتی ہے۔ لیکن اگر صیفہ واحد فائب (Singular) کی کہلی فارم استعال ہوتی ہے۔ لیکن اگر صیفہ واحد فائب (Singular) یعنی It, She, He یا کوئی واحد فاؤن esissingular) و esiss, ch, sh, xx Verbs یا اضافہ کرتے ہیں۔ وہ esiss, ch, sh, xx کا ضافہ کریں ور در مرف کا اضافہ کریں۔

Syntax:

S + V(i) or V(i)s/es + O Examples:

The sun sets in the west.	سورج مغرب مل فردب بوتا ہے۔
Water keeps its level.	ياني ئي عظم بموارر كھتا ہے۔
Two and two make four.	دواوردو چار ہوتے ہیں۔
I like mangoes.	ين آم پيند كرنا بول-
The dogs bark.	کے بحو کتے ہیں۔
A man enters the room.	آدى كرے عى داخل ورا ہے۔
He pushes the table.	ده ميزد حکيلات

Tenses, Active & Passive Voice, Direct & Indirect وه وا ع بنالی ہے۔ She makes tea. رو جھے دعوت دیتا ہے۔ He invites me. -したしたけんび Mother prepares food. The baby drinks milk. ی دوره چیا ہے۔ مسرُ عاطف أتمين يرُ هات بي-Mr. Atif teaches us. میں مضمون لکھتا ہوں۔ I write an essay. وه ایناسبق یاد کرتے ہیں۔ They learn their lessons.

عاطف خط لکھتا ہے۔ Atif writes a letter. یں آپ سے پیاد کرتا ہوں۔ I love you.

وہ جاول پنند کرتا ہے۔ He likes rice.

اے تین ماہے۔ She wants sugar. منفی اورسوالیہ فقرے بنانے کا طریقہ:

Syntax:

S + do / does not +V(i) + O.

Do / Does + S + V(i) + O?

اگر فاعل کے بعد do not اور پیمرفعل کی پہلی فارم استعمال کریں تو فقر ومنفی بن جاتا ہے۔

کین اگردیئے گئے نقرے کی بہلی فارم کے ساتھ esls کااضافہ بھی ہوتی do not کی بجائے does not استعال کریں۔اوراصل فعل کے ساتھ esles ختم کردیں۔

اگر does اِ does فقرے کے شروع میں لگا دیں تو فقرہ سوالیہ بن جاتا ہے۔ منفی سوالیہ

فقرے کے لئے فقرے کے شروع میں does ldo پھر فاعل پھر not اور پھر اصل فعل کی پہلی فارم استعال كرين

بعض ادقات ہم do not کی بجائے don't اور does not کی بجائے doesn't لكھتے ہیں.

مندرجه ذیل مثال میں igpalkalmati.blogspotkogm لے کسے براسکتے ہیں۔

Tenses, Active & Passive Voice,	Direct & Indirect 19
He sells milk,	روروره يچا ۽ -
He does not sell milk.	وودوره مليل بيجا ہے۔
Does he sell milk?	كيادهدوده تيجابي؟
Does he not sell milk?	کیاده دوده فه نیس ایجا ہے؟ کیاده دوده فه نیس ایجا ہے؟
When he sells milk.	جب وه دوده عيجا ہے۔
When he does not sell milk.	جب وه دو دره توسیل بیچنا ہے۔
When does he sell milk?	وه كب دوده تايخا ب
When does he not sell milk?	وه کب دود صرفیل بیجاہے؟
Why does he sell milk?	وه كول دوده يجتاب؟
Why does he not sell milk?	ده كون دود ه يين يجاع؟
Where does he sell milk?	ود كهال دوده يتياب؟
Where does he not sell	وه کہاں دو دھ نیس نیچا ہے؟
milk?	
How does he sell milk?	ده کیےدورہ یچاہے؟
How does he not sell milk?	وه کیے دورہ ایس بجاہے؟
Which milk does he sell?	ره کونسادوده پیچاہے؟
Which milk does he not sell?	و و کونیا دو د ه خیس بیتخاہے؟

اب ای طرح دوبارہ ایک ایک جملے سے کئی کئی جملے بنانے کی مثق کریں۔ Exercise

Change the following into Negative and interrogative:

- 1. He recites Holy Quran daily.
- We work in this building.
- They eat apple.
- Atif lives in this house. iqbalkalmati.blogspot.com

کایی مردوز بارش نبیس بوتی۔

كياوه روز سكول جاتى ہے؟

-Ut 5 1 2 20

-9

-10

-11

12- وواينا كام فيين كر أي-

13- جم يهوال حل فين كرتي-

14- ووكركت فيس كلياتا-

15- كياده تيراكي كرتي إن

16۔ دوریےآٹے۔

17_ ہم برول ک فرے کرتے ہیں۔

18ء میں اینافرض ایما نداری سے ادا کرتا ہوں۔

19 دوبرروز فكايت كراب

20 كياتم ال كالم الحديث بوا

Passive Voice

بنانے کا طریقہ:

۔ 1۔ قائل (subject) کے جد تھی (Verb) کی تیسری فارم سے پہلے سیفوں کے مطابق are am, is

2- کفی کے فقروں میں are, am is کے بعد volub کا کیں اس کے بعد نقل (Verb) کی تیسری قارم استعمل کریں۔

۔ سوالیہ فقرول کا are am او کاشل (Subject) ہے پہلے لگا کیں اور آخر میں مولایہ فشان لگا کیں۔

Syntax:

S + is/ are/ am + V (iii) + O. S + is/ are/ am + not+ V (iii) + O. Is/ Are/ Am + S + V (iii) + O?

دری بالدفار موسل می Subject کے Subject) ہے مراد دولفظ ہے جس پر کام دائع موا ہے کیونکہ Passive Voice کی Object کے Active Voice کو نامل موا ہے کیونکہ Active Voice کی Active Voice کی فائل (Subject) ہٹا کر استعمال کیا جہ ہے۔ اگر کی Active Voice ٹی دو مفعول ہوں کینی ایک میں دو مفعول ہوں کی ایک ایک ایک کی دو مفعول ہوں کی ایک ایک ایک کی دو مفعول ہوں کی ایک ایک ایک ایک ایک ایک کی د Tenses, Menter of Phiston Fine Process

عدارال Passile کاکوئی کی بھلہ بھای ہیں اس لی اس کی تیری فارم استمال ہوتی ہے۔ جر جاء 16 اید گئے والے ام تیری فارم کوئٹی بھیز نے بلا صرف اور ای کو یہ لئے ہیں۔ ان کا کے اور arel arm کے اور اکرفشل کی تینری فارم ہوتی ہے Present کا Passile کی تینری فارم ہوتی ہے۔

Examples:

Activa: She loves me.

Passive: I am loved by her.

Active: He eats mangoes.

Passive: Mangoes are eaten by him.

Active: He gives me a pen.

Passive: A pen is given to me by him,

Active: She gives me a ball.

Passive: A ball is given to me by her

Active: She teaches me.

Passive: I am taught by her.

Active: She advises me.

Passive: I am advised by her.

Active: Zubair rebukes me.

Passive: I am rebuked by Zubair

Active: Atif likes Usman.

Passive: Usman is liked by Atif.

Active: She gives me a ruler,

Passive: A ruler is given to me by her.

Active: Atif gives me a blade.

Passive: A blade is given to me by Atif.

Active: Bilal teaches me English.

Passive: I am taught English by Bilal.

Active: Mother orders me.

Passive: I am ordered by mother,

Active: Atif gives us sweets.

Passive: We are given sweets by Atif.

Active: Huma gives them bread.

Passive: They are given bread by Huma.

Active: He gives Adeen a tip.

Passive: Adeen is given a tip by him.

Active: Sohail brings me a car.

Passive: I am brought a car by Sohail.

Active: She gives me a bicycle.

Passive: I am given a bicycle by her.

Active: She brings me a gift.

Passive: I am brought a gift by her.

Active: He brings me a ball,

Passive: I am brought a ball by him.

Active: He gives me a gun.

Passive: I am given a gun by him.

Active: He brings me a cup.

Passive: I am brought a cup by him.

Active: Atif brings me a copy.

Passive: I am brought a copy by Atif.

Active: Asif gives me a pen.

Passive: I am given a pen by Asif.

Active: Adeen brings a cup of coffee.

Passive: A cup of coffee is brought by Adeen.

Active: She gives Atif a hankerchief.

Passive: Atif is given a handkerchief by her.

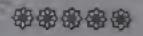
Active: People often offer coffee for breakfast.

Passive: Coffee is often offered for breakfast.

Exercise

Change into Passive Voice.

- We help their father.
- She reads a novel.
- They sell cars.
- We worry too much about him.
- You cook your own meals.
- He brushes his hair every day.
- They pay the bill.
- I know the answer.
- Atif loves Amjad.
- The gardener grow flowers.
- 11. You remember the address.
- 12. He plays chess very well.
- 13. She teaches English.
- 14. Atif Kashif plays cards.
- 15. He buys books every day.



PAST INDEFINITE TENSE

Active Voice

فقروں کی پہیان: اردافقروں کے آخر میں ایوا محیا کمایا کیا دیایا ایا تما عمیاتھا کمیا تھا کیا تھا دیا تھا دیا تھا دیا

> آگرین کافتروں کے آخر میں فاعل کے بعد نقل کی دوسری فارم ہوتی ہے۔ کی ہے ،

کوئی بھی فائل ہوائی کے بعد فعل کی دوسری فارم استعال کرتے ہیں۔

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Syntax:

منفی اور سوالیہ فقرے بنانے کا طریقہ: حدید منابعہ S + did pass منابعہ کا طریقہ:

S + did not + V(i) + O.

Did + S + V(i) + O?

فاعل کے بعد did not گاکونعل کی پہلی فارم استعمال کرنے سے فقرہ منفی بن جاتا ہے۔ اگر Did کوفقر سے کے شروع میں لگا کر پھر فاعل اور فعل کی پہلی فارم لگا کیں تو فقرہ سوالیہ بن جاتا ہے۔ یادر کھیں نفی اور سوالیہ فقر سے میں جمیشہ فعل کی پہلی فارم استعمال ہوتا ہے کیونکہ did بذات خود do کی ورمری فارم ہے۔ منفی سوالیہ فقر سے کے لئے فقر سے کے شروع میں Did اور پھر فاعل کی پھر not اور پھر فاحل کی پہلی فارم استعمال کریں۔

ہے Tense بیسے کاموں کے لئے استعمال کیا جاتا ہے جوز مانہ ماضی میں تنہا واقع ہوسے ہوں۔ شالاً:

She told me.	اس نے مصلحے بایا۔
They got late.	أشيس دير ہو گئ تقی ۔
We invited everybody.	ہم نے سب کودعوت دی۔

یے Tenseاس کام کے لئے بھی استعال کیا جاتا ہے جس کے واقع ہونے کا زمانداب گزر

عميا بهومثلاً:

She worked in that office for	اس نے اس دفتر میں تین سال کام کیا۔
three years.	
She lived in Karachi for a	وه كافي عرصندكرا يي شرب الل
long time.	
I studied in that school for	میں نے یا کچ سال اس سکول میں پڑھا۔
five years.	

یے Tense ماضی کی معادت کے لئے بھی استعمال کیا جاتا ہے۔ مثلاً:

26 Tenses, Active c	& Passive Voice, Direct & Indirect
She always came late.	ره بمیشدد یے آئی۔
Atif never told a lie.	عاطف نے بھی جموث تبیل بولا۔
Zubair always helped me.	زير نے بيشير ك مردك -

مندرجدذیل مثال بس ہم دیکسیں کے کدایک، ی جیلے سے کی جملے کیے بنا کتے ہیں۔

-0:20:202	20-27-3-1-0-0-02-4333
He washed the car.	أس نے گاڑی دھوئی۔
He did not wash the car.	أنے گاڑی تیں وصوئی =
Did he wash the car?	كياأس فے گاڑى دھو كى؟
Did he not wash the car?	المان نے گاڑی نہیں دھوئی؟
When he washed the car.	جبِاس نے گاڑی دحوئی۔
When he did not wash the car.	جبائى نے گاڑى ئىيس دھونى۔
When did he wash the car?	أس نے كب گاڑى وحولى؟
When did he not wash the car?	أس نے كب گاڑى ئيس دھو كى؟
Why did he wash the car?	أس نے کیوں گاڑی دھوئی؟
Why did he not wash the car?	أى نے كيوں گاڑى تيس دھوئى؟
Where did he wash the car?	أى نے كياں گاڑى دھوئى؟
Where did he not wash the car?	أى نے كہاں گاڑى نہيں دھوكى ؟
low did he wash the car?	أى نے كيے گاڑى دحو كى؟
low did he not wash the ar?	اُس نے کیسے گاڑی دھوئی؟ اُس نے کیسے گاڑی نہیں دھوئی؟

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Tenses, Metive & Passive Voice, Direct & Indirect 27	
What car did he wash?	اس کے کوئی کا دی دس کوئی کا
What car did he not wash?	اس نے کائی کاری نیس دھوئی؟ اس نے کائی کاری نیس دھوئی؟
What day did he wash the car?	اس نے کی دن گاڑی دھوئی؟
What day did he not wash the car?	أس نے کس دن گاڑی تبییں دھو تگ ^ہ
Who washed the car?	س نے گاڑی وجوئی؟
Who did not wash the car?	س نے گاڑی تیں وجو کی ؟
What did he wash?	أس نے کیارہویا؟
What did he not wash?	أس نے کہائیں دھویا؟

Exercise

Change into Past Indefinite Tense.

- He recites the Holy Quran daily.
- We work in this building.
- They eat apple.
- Atif lives in this house.
- The sun sets at 6 o'clock.
- 6. He goes to school on foot.
- I read the novel.
- 8. He drinks cold drink.
- 9. They like bananas.
- 10. Atif takes tea.
- 11. They fly kites.
- 12. We travel first class.
- 13. It rains here.
- 14. We play cards.
- 15. She tells a lie.

- 16. Hens lay eggs.
- 17. We go to office by bus.
- 18. Atif runs very fast.
- 19. She helps the poor.
- Bashir goes to work.

Change into negative and interrogative:

- He saw your brother.
- 2. I spent Ps 50
- He forgave her.
- 4. He broke his arm.
- 5. They flew to Karachi.
- 6. I heard a noise.
- They slept till 10.00.
- Atif drew a map.
- 9. He found my watch.
- I wrote a letter to my father.

Translate into English:

أى نے آئ سین ٹیس پڑھا۔	-1
میں نے کئے سے استری کیے۔	-2
ہم نے اس کی بات نہ مانی۔	-3
كياس نے سوال على كيے؟	-4
عاطف نے سیب کھائے۔	-5
دە كراچى ئىك مجے۔	-6
كيا ما الف نے ليمب جلايا؟	-7
كياجي في تبهارااتظار أيس كيا؟	-8
اكرم سكول كميا_	-9
میں نے بس میں مفرکیا۔	-10
أك في المين دوست كو خط نبين لكها.	-11

Tenses, Active & Passive Voice, Direct & Indirect	201
امجد نے دو ہے گئٹی بجائی۔	-12
مانے کرے کوصاف کیا۔	-13
میں نے تجھوٹ تہیں بولا۔	-14
كيائى في ورزش فيس ك؟	-15
ره يهال كيول آيا؟	_ 16
آ پانج کیے ہے؟	_17
ای نے بھے اطلاع تیں گ-	-18
الوگوں نے شکامت کی ۔	_19
عکومت نے غریب لوگوں کی مدد کی۔ تعمال مصادر میں Panaises کی انداز کی مدد کا مصادر کی مدد کی انداز کی مدد کی انداز کی مدد کی انداز کی مدد کی ا	-20
Passive Voice	
طریقہ: فائل (subject) کے بعرفعل (Verb) کی تیسری قارم سے پہلے صیفوں کے مطابق	ينانية كا
	-1
was/were استعال ہوتا ہے۔ نفی کے فقر وں بن was/were کے بعد not نگا کیں اس کے بعد فعل (Verb) کی	-2
تیسری فارم استعال کریں۔	
موالیہ فقروں میں was/were کو فاعل (Subject) سے پہلے لگا کیں اور آخر میر	-3
سواليه نشان لگا نميں ۔	
Syntax:	
S + was/ were + V (iii) + O.	
S + was/ were + not + V (iii) + O.	
Was/ Were + S + V (iii) + O?	
	6.5

The car was washed.	كاردهو كى كئي_
The books were bought.	كَايْن فريدى كَنْش _

Work was finished	-12,52,48
The flowers were plucked.	پحول وزے گئے۔ انجول وزے گئے۔
He was helped.	اس کی مدوکی گئی۔
Mother was waited for.	ای کا انظار کیا گیا۔
He was punished.	اسے سرادی گئے۔
The clothes were washed.	-2291275
He was told.	اے بتایا گیا۔
Truth was spoken.	تج بولا گيا۔

Examples:

Active: She loved me.

Passive: I was loved by her.

Active: He ate mangoes.

Passive:. Mangoes were eaten by him.

Active:. He gave me a pen.

Passive: A pen was given to me by him.

Active: She gave me a ball.

Passive: A ball was given to me by her.

Active: She taught me.

Passive: I was taught by her.

Active: She advised me.

Passive: I was advised by her.

Active: Zubair rebuked me.

Passive: I was rebuked by Zubair.

Active: Atif liked Usman.

Passive: Usman was liked by Atif.

Active: She gave me a ruler.

Passive: A ruler was given to me by her.

Active: Atif gave me a blade.

Passive: A blade was given to me by Atif.

Active: Bilal taught me English.

Passive: I was taught English by Bilal.

Active: Mother ordered me.

Passive: I was ordered by mother.

Active: Atif gave us sweets.

Passive: We were given sweets by Atif.

Active: Huma gave them bread.

Passive: They were given bread by Huma.

Active: He gave Adeen a tip.

Passive: Adeen was given a tip by him.

Active: Sohail brought me a car.

Passive: I was brought a car by Sohail.

Active: She gave me a bicycle.

Passive: I was given a bicycle by her.

Active: She brought me a gift.

Passive: I was brought a gift by her.

Active: He brought me a ball.

Passive: I was brought a ball by him.

Active: He gave me a gun.

Passive: I was given a gun by him.

Active: He brought me a cup.

Passive: I was brought a cup by him.

Active: Atif brought me a copy.

Passive: I was brought acopy by Atif.

Active: Asif gave me a pen.

Passive: I was given a pen by Asif.

Active: Adeen brought a cup of coffee.

Passive: A cup of coffee was brought by Adeen.

Active: She gave Atif a hankerchief.

Tenses, Active & Passive Voice, Direct & Ind vec. 32

Atif was given a handkerchief by her. Passive:

Nobody opened the door. Active:

The door was opened by nobody. Passive:

People often offered coffee for breakfast. Active:

Coffee was often offered for breakfast by Passive:

people.

Exercise

Change the following into Passive Voice

- 1. I helped the widow.
- He bought a book. 2.
- Atif broke the chair. 3
- 4. They watched the film.
- 5. She told her lesson.
- 6. I gave her a letter.
- 7. I offered my prayers.
- Adeen took exercise. 8.
- 9 He pulled the chain.
- 10 Atif stole her ornaments.
- 11 He turned on the T.V.
- They sold their house. 12.
- She made a phone call. 13.
- 14. Then informed me.
- 15. He invited us to the party.



FUTURE INDEFINITE TENSE

Active Voice

فقرول کی پیچان: ان میں ارد دفقروں کے آخر میں گا' گئ مے وغیرہ آتا ہے۔ جبکہ انگریز کی کے فقرول میں

فاعل (Subject) کے بعد shall/will کے بعد علی فارم ہوتی ہے۔ بتا نے کا طریقہ:

فاعل کے بعد shail پالالااور پھر نعل کی پہلی فارم استعال ہوتی ہے۔ ااور We کے بعد shail اور باتی تمام فاعلوں کے ساتھ الالااستعال ہوتا ہے۔ لیکن آجکل تمام فاعلوں ساتھ الالائ استعال ہوتا ہے۔

Syntax:

S + will/shall + V(i) + O. منفی اور سوالیه فقرے بنانے کا طریقه:

S + will/shall + not + V(i) + O.

Will/Shall + S + not + V(i) + O?

فقرے میں دیے گئے will shall کورا بعد not گادیں تو فقرہ منفی بن جاتا ہے اور اگر Shall Willi کوفقرے کے شروع میں لگادیں تو فقرہ سوالیہ بن جاتا ہے منفی سوالیہ فقرے کے لئے Shall یاWilli کے بعد فاعل اور not اور پھراصل فعل استفال کریں۔

بعض ادقات ہم will not کی بجائے\won't اور shall not کی بجائے shan't کی بجائے shan't کی بجائے shan't کی معضمان کا Shall not کی سنتعالٰ کرتے ہیں۔ مزید المعامات shall' We'll' کی بجائے We shall'l اور جگہ الا't will' She'll کی جگہ الا't lt will' She'll کی جگہ الا't اور They will کی جگہ الا't اور They will کی جگہ الا'they will کی جگہ الا

یے Tense ایسے کاموں کے لئے استعال ہوتا ہے جو زمانہ مستقبل میں ہونے ہوں یا کرنے ہوں لیکن کام کا کرنا پاہونا لیٹنی نہیں ہوتا۔ شلاً:

He will go to market.	ووماركيث جائے گا۔
She will come here.	دہ پہال آئے گا۔
We shall play together.	وہ اکتھے تھیلیں سے۔

مفروضے اور شک کے اظہار کے لئے بھی یہ Tense استعال کیا جا تا ہے۔ مثلاً:

Perhaps she'll come. - خايرووآ كے گ

34 Tenses, Active	& Possive Voice, Direct & Indirect
She probably won't know.	اے غالباً معلوم نیس ہوگا۔
Where will she be now?	ده اس وقت کهان دوگی؟
	م مالس

He will read the newspa-	وه اخبار پڑھے گا۔
per.	
She will write a letter.	وه أيك خط لكھے گا ۔
She will help me.	دويرىدوكرسكا-
We will speak truth.	ہم بچ پولیں گے۔
She will take medicine.	ده دوا پیچ گا۔
You will not buy fruits.	تم پیل نیس فریدد کے۔
We shall serve the country.	ہم ملک کی خدمت کریں گے۔
They will not take exam-	ووامتخان نیس دیں گے۔
ination.	(O-
Farmers will plough the	كسان تھيتوں بيں بل جلائيں گے۔
fields,	
Teacher will advise us.	استاد بمیں نفیحت کرے گا۔

مندرجدذ يل مثال من بم ديكويس ك كداكيدى جملے سے كى جملے كيے بناسكتے جي -

Atif will take tea.	عاطف جائے ہے گا۔
Atif will not take tea.	عاطف جائے ایس ہے گا۔
Will Atif take tea?	كياعاطف وإت يخ كا؟
Will Atif not take tea?	كياعاطف جائين ييت كا؟
When will Atif take tea?	عاطف كب جائے يے گا؟

Tenses, Active & Passive Voice,	Direct & Indirect 35
When will Atif take tea?	180 W/ 180 g / 180
Why will Alif take tea?	182 2 1/1 10th 11/2
Why will Alif not take tea?	181 VIZ 1008 1111
Where will Atif take tea?	280 2 GULLER
Where will Atif not take toa?	عاطف كمال جا عالات عاطف كما الا
How will Atif take tea?	عاملف المسترحيا 2 يتركانا
How will Atif not take tea?	182 JA 1982 4 28 18
Which tea will Atif take?	\$ \$ 2 2 Ly 5 1 - 2 1 1 1 2
Which tea will Atif not take?	عاطف كونى ميائي يتركان
What day will Atif take tea?	عاطف كرون جات يكالا
What day will Atif not take	عاطف كن دن جائل بين كان
tea?	
Who will take tea?	کوں چا ہے گا ا
Who will not take tea?	كون چا ي تين يخ گا
What will Atif take?	اللغ يرخان
What will Atif not take?	ماطف كيانيس يحاكا؟

Exercise

Change into Future Indefinite Tense.

- He recites the Holy Quran daily.
- We work in this building.
- They eat apple.
- 4. Atif lives in this house.
- 5. The sun sets at 6 o'clock.
- He goes to school on foot.

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- 14. We play at the cards.
- She tells a lie.
- Hens lay eggs.
- 17. We go to office by bus.
- Atif runs very fast.
- She gets up early.
- They came here on foot.

Change into negative and interrogative:

- I shall go to office.
- We shall help them.
- They will play with their friends.
- The dog will eat meat.
- She will open the door.
- I shall have a cup of tea.
- Atif will study.
- They will speak the truth.
- The crow will fly in search of water.
- He will be ten next year.

Translate into English:

وہ اب محنت کرے گی۔ تم اپنے بھائی کی مدد نیس کروگ۔ وہ ریڈیو سے گا۔ وہ کھانانہیں کھا کیں گے۔

-2

يا الله جا ي ي كا _	~ () II
ووزانت صاف کرے گا۔	-6
روتمهاراا تكلاركر سے ك	-7
ام افتر کیں جا کی کے۔	8
- じとうしがひりかり	0
-しとしがらアルメイ	-10
کیا آپ اپ ابوکو ذرانکھو کے ؟	-11
782 y Mile & Lille	-12
شازير كيز اليس يخ كا-	-13
یں بس کا انتظار کروں گی۔	-14
دونی دی د ^{یکی می} س گی۔	-15
ممان دیے آگی گے۔	_16
اڈگ ایجاج کریں گے۔	_17
-64-120	_18
کیاتم اکیلے مارکیٹ جاؤ گے؟	_19
وہ کہاں تخبرے گا؟	_20

Passive Voice

بنانے كاطريقه:

- 2- کئی کفتر من بن shall/will کے بعد bnot کا اس کے beاسر آس کے بعد Verb) (Verb) کی تیمری قارم استعال کر س
- 3- سواليه فقرول شي shall/will كوفاعل (Subject) سے پہلے اگا میں اور آفر ش سواليه نشان دگا تيل ـ

Syntax:

S + shall/will + be + V (iii) + O.

S + shall/will + not + be + V (iii) + O. Shall/Will + S + be + V (iii) + O?

ji.

The newspaper will be read.	اشاريزها جاسع گا-
A letter will be written.	ایک ٹھالکھا جائے گا۔
I will he helped.	ىرىددى جائى-
Truth will be spoken.	<u> چيولا جا ڪا-</u>
Medicine will be taken.	روانی جا نیکل ۔
Fruits will not be bought.	الله المريد عرا كيظ -
The country will be served.	ا مک کی خدمت کی جائے گی ۔
Examination will not be	امتحان میں دیا جائےگا۔
taken.	

Examples:

Active:

She will love me.

Passive:

I shall be loved by her.

Active:

He will eat mangoes.

Passive:

Mangoes will be eaten by him.

Active:

He will give me a pen.

Passive:

A pen will be given to me by him.

Active:

She will give me a ball.

Passive:

A ball will be given to me by her.

Active:

She will teach me.

Passive:

I shall be taught by her.

Active:

She will advise me.

Passive:

I shall be advised by her.

Active:

Zubair will rebuke me.

Passive: I shall be rebuked by Zubair.

Active: Atif will like Usman.

Passive: Usman will be liked by Alif.

Active: She will give me a ruler.

Passive: A ruler will be given to me by her.

Active: Atif will give me a blade.

Passive: A blade will be given to me by Atif.

Active: Bilal will teach me English.

Passive: I shall be taught English by Bilal.

Active: Mother will order me.

Passive: I shall be ordered by mother.

Active: Atif will give us sweets.

Passive: We shall be given sweets by Atif.

Active: Huma will give them bread.

Passive: They will be given bread by Huma.

Active: He will give Adeen a tip.

Passive: Adeen will be given a tip by him.

Active: Sohail will bring me a car.

Passive: I shall be be brought a car by Sohail.

Active: She will give me a bicycle.

Passive: I shall be given a bicycle by her.

Active: She will bring me a gift.

Passive: I shall be brought a gift by her.

Active: He will bring me a ball.

Passive: I shall be brought a ball by him.

Active: He will give me a gun.

Passive: I shall be given a gun by him.

Active: He will bring me a cup.

Passive: I will be brought a cup by him.

Active: Atif will bring me a copy.

Passave: I will be brought acopy by Atif.

Active:

Asif will give me a pen.

Passive: Active: I shall be given a pen by Asif, Atif will bring a cup of coffee.

Passive:

A cup of coffee will be brought by Atif.

Exercise

Change into Passive Voice:

- They will hire a taxi.
- 2. We shall learn our lesson.
- 3. She will get a prize.
- 4. They will invite you.
- 5. Adeen will post this card in the morning.
- My mother will say prayers.
- She will play a double game.
- 8. She will see me at 6 o'clock.
- We shall forgive you.
- 10. He will switch on the light.
- People will raise slogous.
- 12. He will wash the car.
- 13. She will make tea.
- 14. They will take food
- 15. Alam will write a letter.



PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Active Voice

فقرول کی بہچان:

اردوفقروں کے آخر پس رہا ہے رہے ہیں رہا ہوں رہی ہے وغیرہ آتا ہے۔ جیدالگریک کے فقرول ٹی فائل (subject) کے بعد is/are/am اور پیرفعل (verb) کی ing فارم 41

استعال ہوتی ہے۔ متاتے کا طریقتہ:

قائل (subject) کے مطابق is/are/am کے بعد فعل (verb) کی مہلی فارم کے ماتھ (ing کا انداز کیا جاتا ہے۔ ساتھ ing کا انداز کیا جاتا ہے۔ اگر کی فعل (verb) کے آخرین و آئے کو کا کہ والک کیں۔

Syntax:

S + is/are/am + V(i)ing + O. متفی اور سوالیه فقر سے بنانے کا طریقہ:

S + is/are/am + not + V(i)ing + O. Is/Are/Am + S + V(i)ing + O?

اگر نقرے ش is/are/am کے نورا بعد not نگادیں تو نقر ونفی کا بن جاتا ہے۔ اگر is/are/am کونقرے کے شروع ش لگادیں تو نقرہ سوالیہ بن جاتا ہے۔ منفی سوالیہ نقرے کے لئے is/are/am کے بعد فاعل اور پھر not اور پھر امل فعل استعمال کر س۔

am الم are not 'isn't کی بجائے are not 'isn't کی بجائے aren't اور are not 'isn't کے اور and اللہ am کی بجائے and اللہ and aren't اللہ and اللہ and aren't اللہ are not 'isn't اللہ are not 'isn't اللہ and aren't اللہ and aren't اللہ and aren't اللہ are not 'isn't are no

He is doing his work.	وواپنا کام کررہا ہے۔
He is washing the dishes.	دويرتي وجور ہائے۔
She is inviting me.	وه محصرات دے دی ہے۔
I am learning the lesson.	یں سبق یاد کررہی ہوں۔
She is telling a lie.	ده جنوث بول رائل ہے۔
They are taking the	دهامتحان دےرہے ہیں۔
examination.	

کون سکول جارہے ہیں؟ کون سکول نیں جارہے ہیں؟

42 Tenses, Active	& Passive Voice, Direct & Indirect
Atif is cleaning the teeth.	عاظف دانت صاف كرر باب-
We are eating apples.	بم سيب كعاد ب ين-
Are we taking tea?	りなくりとといい

مندرجة بل مثال مين بم ويكويس مع كدايك على جمل سي كل جمل كيم بنا يكت ين -

The students are going to school.	طلباء سکول جارہ ہیں۔
The students are not going to school.	طلبا مسکول نہیں جارہ ہے ہیں۔
Are the students going to school?	كبرطلبا وسكول جارب بين؟
Are the students not going to school?	کیاطلبا وسکول نیس جارہے ہیں؟ ۔
When are the students going to school?	طلباء کب سکول جارہے ہیں؟
When are the students not going to school?	طلبا وکپ سکول نہیں جارہے ہیں؟
Why are the students going to school?	طلباء کیوں سکول جارہے ہیں؟
Why are the students not going to school?	طلبا وسكول كيون نبين جارے إين؟
Where are the students poing?	طلباء کہاں جارہے ہیں؟

Where are the students not going?	طلبا وكهال نييس جارے ييں؟
Which school are the students going?	طلیا و نے سکول جارہے ایں؟
Which school are the students not going?	طلباء و ف سكول بيس جار ب ين ؟
What day are the students going to school?	طلیٰ وس وان اسکول جارہے جس الا
What day are the students	طلباء کس دن سکول نبیس بارے میں ا

Tenses, Active & Passive Voice, Direct & Indirect

Exercise

Change into Present Continuous Tense.

- He recites Holy Quran daily.
- We work in this building.
- 3. They eat apple.

not going to school?

Who are not going to

school?

Who are going to school?

- 4. Atif lives in this house.
- 5. The sun sets at 6 o'clock.
- 6. He goes to school on fooi.
- I read the novel.
- 8. He drinks cold drink.
- 9. They like bananas.
- 10. Atif takes tea.
- 11. They fly kites.

- We travel first class. 12.
- 13. it rains here.
- We play at the cards.
- 15. She tells a lie.
- Hens lay eggs. 16.
- We go to office by bus. 17.
- Atif runs very fast. 18.
- 19. She helps every one.
- They go to market. 20.

Change into negative and interrogative:

- The cat is eating meat.
- My brothers are going to Islamabad. 2.
- Raza is ringing the bell.
- 4. We are taking tea.
- 5. Birds are flying in the air.
- 6. They are watching T.V.
- They are doing thier duty.
- He is writing for her. 8.
- 9. Dogs are barking in the street.
- Alif is taking a bath.

Translate into English:

آ منه کمانا تیار کررای ہے۔ الم سبق يراهار بي إلى-وويا كانيس كحيل دست الم كرا عداوران ب-وه كفانا كهارب بين-عاطف مکول نیس جار ہاہے۔ کیاده دنت ضائع کرر ہاہے؟ كياعا طف موال نكال ربايج؟

كيااستادسا حب ماضرى لگارے إلى؟ تم آم کھارے ہو۔ ميح شوري ارب إل یارش ہور تی ہے۔ لا کے میر کی تیاری کردے ہیں۔ كياده كآب الماش كررباني؟ 15- و وائل من كو خط الكورى بــ 16 - co ور الرياب 17- لا كاخارية وربي يل 18_ كيادوا كيلي جارى ب؟ 19۔ وہ کول شکایت کرری ہے؟ 20۔ کیائے کھیل رے یں؟

Passive Voice

Tenses, Active & Passive Voice, Direct & Indirect

- ناعل (subject) کے بعد تعل (Verb) کی تیسری فارم سے پہلے سیغوں کے مطابق is/are/am کے ماتھ being ستال ہوتا ہے۔
- نتی کے فقرول بیں are, am, is کے بعد اصالاً کیں اس کے بعد فعل (Verb) کی تيسري فارم استعال كريں_
- مواليد فقرول مين are, am, is كوفائل (Subject) سے يملے لگا كي اور آخر ميں مواليه نشان لڪا نعن _

Syntax:

S + is/ are/ am + being + V (iii) + O. S + is/ are/ am + not+ being+V (iii) + O. Is/ Are/ Am + S + being + V (ill) + O?

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His work is being done.	اس کا کا میاجاریا ہے۔
The clothes are being washed.	كر عدم ع جاري إلى-
You are being invited.	آپ کور و د دی جاری ہے۔
The lesson is being learnt.	سبق یا دکیا جار ہاہے۔
The lie is being told.	حجوث بولا جار بائے۔
The teeth are being cleaned.	وانت ماف كي جارب إلى-
Is tea being taken?	كياجات في جارى ب

Examples:

Active: She is loving me.

Passive: I am being loved by her.

Active: He is eating mangoes.

Passive: Mangoes are being eaten by him.

Active:. He is giving me a pen.

Passive: A pen is being given to me by him.

Active: She is giving me a ball.

Passive: A ball is being given to me by her.

Active: She is teaching me.

Passive: I am being taught by her.

Active: She is advising me.

Passive: I am being advised by her.

Active: Zubair is rebuking me.

Passive: I am being rebuked by Zubair.

Active: Atif is liking Usman.

Passive: Usman is being liked by Atif.

Active: She is giving me a ruler.

Tenses, Active & Passive Voice, Direct & Indirect

Passive: A ruler is being given to me by her.

Active: Atif is giving me a blade.

Passive: A blade is being given to me by Atif.

Active: Bilal is teaching me English.

Passive: I am being taught English by Bilal.

Active: Mother is ordering me.

Passive: I am being ordered by mother.

Active: Atif is giving us sweets.

Passive: . We are being given sweets by Atif.

Active: Huma is giving them bread.

Passive: They are being given bread by Huma.

Active: He is giving Adeen a tip.

Passive: Adeen is being given a tip by him.

Active: Sohail is bringing me a car.

Passive: I am being brought a car by Sohail.

Active: She is giving me a bicycle.

Passive: I am being given a bicycle by her.

Active: She is bringing me a gift.

Passive: I am being brought a gift by her.

Active: He is bringing me a ball.

Passive: I am being brought a ball by him.

Active: He is giving me a gun.

Passive: I am being given a gun by him.

Active: He is bringing me a cup.

Passive: I am being brought a cup by him.

Active: Atif is bringing me a copy.

Passive: I am being brought acopy by Atif.

Active: Asif is giving me a pen.

Passive: I am being given a pen by Asif.

Active: Atif is bringing a cup of coffee.

Passive: A cup of coffee is being brought by Atif.

Active:

She is giving Atif a hankerchief.

Passive:

Aut is being given a handkerchief by her.

Exercise

Change into Passive Voice:

- 1. She is cooking food.
- 2 We are doing our work.
- He is reading her book.
- They are speaking the truth.
- They are having tea.
- Huma is washing her clothes.
- She is ironing her dress.
- 8. He is learning this lesson by heart.
- 9 I am drinking milk.
- They are riding a bike.
- 11 I am learning a poem.
- She is writing a letter.
- 13. You are watching T.V.
- 14. We are making a plan.
- 15. They are playing hockey.



PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE:

Active Voice

فقرول کی میجان:

اددوفقروں کے آخر میں دہاتھا رہے تھے ری تی وغیرہ آتا ہے۔ جیکہ انگریزی کے فقروں

Tenses, Active & Passive Voice, Direct & Indirect

یں فائل (subject) کے بعد was/were اور پر انتقال بعد was/were کی ing قارم استقال بعد آن

يائے کا طريقہ:

S + was/were+ V(i)ing + O.

الم (subject) کے بال was/were کی بیر (verb) کی تاریخ

ساتھ ing کاننافیکا جائے۔ اگر کسی فنل (verb) کے قریش فنے فی کو جٹاکر ging کی۔ منفی اور سوالیہ فقرے بنانے کا طریقہ:

Syntax:

S + was/were + not + V(i)ing + O.

Was/Were + S + V(i)ing + O?

اگر فقر ہے بھی was/were کے فررا بعد not لگادی تو فقر واقی کا بین جاتا ہے۔ اگر was/were کوفقر سے کے شروع بھی لگادی تو فقر وسوالیہ بین جاتا ہے۔

He was doing his work.	-1242/08/4/4
He was washing the dishes.	دويرتن دعور بإقبا
She was inviting me.	و المحادث المالي الم
I was learning the lesson.	عن سبق ياد كررى تحق
She was telling a lie.	وريج ب إلى وي تحل
They were taking the	ده التحال د سرب تھے۔
examination.	
Atif was cleaning the teeth.	اطف دانت معاف كرر بالقيا_
We were eating apples.	ايب كارب تف
Were we taking tea?	العرب المراد الم

Tenses, Active &	Passive Poice, Direct & Indirect
	بي ازار باتحا-
He was flying a kite. We were not doing work.	- E & 18 08 - Kg.
Amjad was offering the	المجدنماز اواكرد باتفا-
prayer. We were reciting the Holy	بم قرآن پاک کی ظاوت کردہے تھے۔
Quran. They were taking exercise.	ر برز کی از کار کی از کار
Huma was speaking truth.	مائ بول روي تي - مائ بول روي تي -
Saqib was taking a bath.	وا تب عسل كرر ما تعا-

مندرجد ذیل مثال میں ہم دیکسیں کے کدا یک بی جملے سے کی تملے کیے بنا یکتے ہیں۔

Atif was taking exercise.	عاطف ورزش كرر بالخعا-
Afif was not taking exercise.	ما ظف درزش مين كرر ما تقا-
Was Atif taking exercise?	كيا عاطف ورزش كرريا تفا؟
Was Atif not taking exercise?	كياماطف درزش تبيس كرر بالقما؟
When was Alif taking exercise?	باطف كب ورزش كرد باقفا؟
When was Alif not taking exercise?	عاطف کب ورزش نبیس کرر با تنا؟
Why was Atif taking exercise?	عاطف كيول درزش كرر بالخما؟
Vhy was Atif not taking xercise?	عاطف كيول درزش نبيل كرر باتفا؟

Tenses, Active & Passive Voice, Direct & Indirect 51	
Where was Atif taking exercise?	عاطف کیال ورژش کرد یا تما؟
Where was Atif not taking exercise?	عاطف كبال ورزش جيم كرد باتفا؟
How was Atif taking exercise?	عاطف كيے ورزش كرر باتفا؟
How was Atif not taking exercise?	عاطف كيدورزش فيل كررباتها؟
What exercise was Atif taking?	عاطف کونی ورزش کرر باقها؟
What exercise was Atif not taking?	عاطف كونى ورزش ميس كرر باتفا؟
What time was Atif taking exercise?	عاطف كن ونت درزش كرر باتفا؟
What time was Alif not taking exercise?	عاطف كن وفت درزش نبيس كرد باقفا؟
Who was taking exercise?	كون ورزش كررياها؟
Who was not taking exercise?	کون درزش میس کرر با تفا؟ ا
What was Atif doing?	عاطف كياكرد بإتخا؟
What was Atif not doing?	عاطف كيافين كرر باتفا؟

Exercise

Change into Past Continuous Tense.

1. He recites the Holy Quran daily.

- We work in this building.
- 3. They eat apple.
- 4. Atif lives in this house.
- 5. The sun sets at 6 o'clock.
- 6. He goes to school on foot.
- 7. I read the novel.
- 8. He drinks cold drink.
- 9. They like bananas.
- 10. Atif takes tea.
- 11. They fly kites.
- 12. We travel first class.
- 13. It rains here.
- 14. We play at the cards.
- 15. She tells a lie.
- 16. Hens lay eggs.
- 17. We go to office by bus.
- 18. Atif runs very fast.
- 19. She fielps everyone.
- 20. They go to market.

Change into negative and interrogative:

- Crows were flying in the air.
- We were kidding.
- He was praying for my safe return.
- 4. Atif was ringing the bell.
- Sohail was crying loudly.
- He was posting the letter.
- 7. Dog was barking in the street.
- 8. They were going to mosque.
- 9. You were running after the pick- pocket.
- 10. Her baby was crying.

Tenses, Active & Passive Voice, Direct & Indirect
Translate into English:

1- متادع آمال پرچک دے تے۔

2- لاكيان شوركردى تين - 2
 3- ما سكول كاكام كردى تي - 3

4- ده يريات ين سري ال

5- سورج أكل رباتها،

こういっというだいり -6

7- كياره عادر عا

8- ووچنگ كيل كيل ازار با قاء

9- روي سيراراتا-

10ء می محیل میں رہاتھا۔

11- ای کس کے لیے کھانا بناری تیس؟

12- كالجوتك رباتحار

13- عاطف تى كتاب كون تريدر إثما؟

14- وديالي لي دباتها ..

15- كَاكُمْ عَيْدِينَ كُا؟

16_ ووكيال بادباتحا؟

- 17 م يا تى يين كرد ب تق -

18 - الاتاريز ب

19ء وداس کے۔ اتحدثی جار ہاتھا۔

20 كياده كركث كميل رباتقار

Passive Voice

ينانے كاطريقة:

۔ فاعل (subject) کے بعد نعل (Verb) کی تیسری فارم سے پہلے سیفوں کے مطابق was/were کے ساتھ being استعال ہوتا ہے۔

Tenses, Active & Passive Voice, Direct & Indirect

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۔ سوالیہ نظروں میں was/were کو فائل (Subject) سے پہلے لا کی ادر آخریں - سوالیہ نشان لگا کیں۔

Syntax:

S + was/were + being + V (iii) + O. S + was/were + not+ being+V (iii) + O.

Was/Were + S + being + V (iii) + O?

Kites were being flown.	چىنى اژائى جارى مىسى -
Was work not being done?	كيائل شبيل كبيا جار باتفا؟
The Holy Quran was being	ر آن پاک کا دوت کی جاری تی تی ۔
recited.	
Cricket match was being	تركث يج كميلا جار بإقعاب
played.	
Atif was being punished.	عاطف کیسز ادی جاری گئی۔
The exercise was being	رُرُزَىٰ کی جار بی آئی۔
taken.	
Truth was being spoken.	مج بولا جار با قعار
Tea was being taken.	ىاك كِي جارتى كى <u> </u>

Examples:

Active: She was loving me.

Passive: I was being loved by her.

Active: He was eating mangoes

Passive: Mangoes were being eaten by him.

Active:. He was giving me a pen.

Passive: A pen was being given to me by him.

Active: She was giving me a ball.

Passive: A ball was being given to me by her,

Active: She was leaching me.

Passive: I was being taught by her.

Active: She was advising me.

Passive: I was being advised by her.

Active: Zubair was rebuking me.

Passive: I was being rebuked by Zubair.

Active: Atif was liking Usman.

Passive: Usman was being liked by Atif.

Active: She was giving me a ruler.

Passive: A ruler was being given to me by her.

Active: Atif was giving me a blade.

Passive: A blade was being given to me by Atif.

Active: Bilal was teaching me English.

Passive: I was being taught English by Bilal.

Active: Mother was ordering me.

Passive: I was being ordered by mother.

Active: Atif was giving us sweets.

Passive: We were being given sweets by Atif.

Active: Huma was giving them bread.

Passive: They were being given bread by Huma.

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Active:

Passive:

Active:

I was being given a pen by Asif. Passive:

Atit was bringing a cup of coffee. Active:

A cup of coffee was being brought by Atif. Passive:

She was giving Atif a hankerchief. Active:

Atif was being given a handkerchief by her. Passive:

Exercise

Change into Passive Voice:

They were playing hockey.

I was eating food.

3, cattle were grazing the grass.

Tenses, Active & Passive Voice, Direct & Indirect

Students were playing cricket.

The boys were making mischief. 5.

Zubair was drawing a map. 6.

Atif was speaking truth.

He was making a noise.

Father was cooking food. 9.

She was washing clothes. 10.

We were reading the lesson. 11.

You were singing a song. 12.

He was driving the car. 13.

She was doing dishes. 14.

I am was making a plan.

FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE:

Active Voice

فقرول کی پیچان:

اردوفقروں کے آخریں رہا ہوگا رہے ہوں گے رہی ہوگی وغیرہ آتا ہے جیکہ انگریزی کے تَعْرِدِل مِن will be shall be کید ing ما آلے۔ ينائے كاطر لقه:

فائل (subject) کے بعد shall be/will be کے بعد فعل کی خارم کے ساتھ ing کااضاف کرتے ہیں۔ ارفعل کے آخری عبوقع کوہنا کر ging کی اور We کے ماتھ shall beادربائی تمام کے ساتھ will be کے ہیں۔

Syntax:

S +shall/will+be+V(i)+ing+O.

منفى اورسواله فقرب بنائے كاطريقة:

S + shall/will+ not +be+V(I) + ing + O.

Shall/Will+ S + be + V(I) + ing + O? Shall/Will+ S + not +be+V(I) + ing + O?

قرے میں دیے ہو کے willshall کر ایس اور ان کے ان کے اس کا اس کے ان کے تن not کا السام کے سیاں کا دیاہ ہے۔ اللہ Shally Will ہے کرنے ک ن عل اور پیر not اور پیم be و فیره آتا ہے۔

	,
The boy will be learning the poem	لو کانظم یا د کرر با ہوگا۔
The washerman will be ironing the clothes.	وھ بی کیز سے استری کررہا ہوگا۔
Mother will be teaching the child.	ال يَجِيَّ كُورِهُ هارى بحوگا۔
Nargis will be peeling the apples.	ز من بيب چيل راي بولي _
They will not be waiting for me.	وہ میر اانگلاد تیس کررہے ہوں گے۔
What will you be doing today?	\$ [5] \(1 - 7 \)
The fisherman will be catching the fish.	مای کیم مجیلمیاں بکرر ہاہوگا۔ ا
He will be cleaning the room.	ده کره صاف کرد با ہوگا۔
We shall be taking meal.	بم کھانا کھارہے ہوں گے۔

مندرجوذ بل مثال من بم ويحيس كالرابك عن جمل سے كى جملے كيے بنا كتے ہيں۔

fenses, Active & Passive Voice, Dir.	cet & Indirect S9
Huma will be reading a	الماكمات پاره رى دول _
Will Huma be reading a	ا پر ۱۵ کا بے پاندری دول ۱
book?	
Huma will not be readinga book.	ا به آقاب شین پز دری بوگ _
Will Huma not be reading a book?	كياماً كماب أيس يزورى موكى الوكن
When will Huma be reading a book?	الله ما كب كماب من هارى دوى دوى د
When will Huma not be reading a book?	ا تاكب كتاب نيس پار دري دوگي؟
Why will Huma be reading a book?	الم كول كآب يز درى بوگ؟
Why will Huma not be reading a book?	تا كيون كتاب تيس بإحداى وى؟
Where will Huma be reading a book?	الم كيان كآب پاهرى موكى ١
Where will Huma not be reading a book?	الله المال كتاب لان ير حدى موكى ؟
How will Huma be reading	الله کے کتاب پڑ درع ہوگ؟
book?	ا کیے کاب نیس پر در عی بوگی؟
How will Huma not be	ال کے محدد ال حدد ال
reading a book?	

50 Tenses, Active	de Passive voice. Direct & Indirect
Which book will Huma not	دا کوی کتاب نیس پر دروی مولی؟ دا کوی کتاب نیس پر دروی مولی؟
be reading?	
Which day will Huma be	المس دان كتاب يره حدي بوكى؟
reading a book?	
What day will Huma not be	الم من كتاب بيس ير حدر ال وى؟
reading a book?	
Who will be reading a book?	کون کتاب پاهدای به کما؟ کون کتاب نیس پاهدای بوگی؟
Who will not be reading a	كون كما بنيس باه درى موكى؟
book?	
What will Huma be reading?	دا کیاپڑھ رسی ہوگی؟ دما کیانبیس پڑھ رسی ہوگی؟
What will Huma not be	ما كيانيس پر درى دى؟
and the second s	

Exercise

- Put the verbs in brackets into the future 1. progressive tense.
- I (use) the pen this afternoon.
- I (see) him again.
- 3. He (wait) for me.
- 4. We (study).

reading?

- 5. He (put) the children to bed.
- 6. We probably (pick) fruit.
- I (wear) uniform,
- 8. She (walk) again in six weeks.
- 9 In future they (live) on pills.
- She (look for) his pen.
- He (go) to school.

Tenses, Active & Passive Voice. Direct & Indirect

They (take) tea.

Change into negative and interrogative:

- I shall be seeing a picture.
- He will be teaching us English.
- We shall be wearing new clothes. 3.
- He will be driving the car himself.
- We shall be eating food.
- They will be decorating the room.
- They will be waiting for us.
- We shall be prepairing to go.
- Girls will be playing with the dolls. 9.
- He will be studying.

Translate into English:

ين كام كررياتون كا

الم ين ياهد عاد كا

لی چو ہے کے پیچے نیس دوڑ رعی ہوگی۔

كيا يح شورتين جارب مول كع؟

دہائی کررے ہوں گے۔

عائشہ کے بول رہی ہوگی۔

ای کھانا بناری ہوں گی۔

ووسكول جانے كى تيارى كرد بابوكا

11- چيزای تحني بجار ما بولاي

13- بارش نیس بوری بوگی۔ 14- کیادہ پیدل سکول نیس جار ہا بوگا؟

15- وه كياكر با بولا؟ 16- بيج تحيل رئي بول كي-16- لزكيال كيت كارتى بول كي-17- لزكيال كيت كارتى بول كي-18- وه كركت تحيل ربا بوكا-

: LUXCISUS -20

Passive Voice

فاعل کے بعد shall/will کے بعد be being اور پر فعل کی تیمری فارم ہوتو ہے - Passive Voice Future Indefinite

تنی کے تقروں ٹی shall/will کے بعد not کے بعد shall/will کی اس کے اور اس کے بعد نقل (Verb) كى تىرى قارى استعال كريى_

مواليه فقرول على shall/will كوفائل (Subject) _ يبلخ لكا عمي اورة خري سوالية شان لكا تعريب

Syntax:

S + shall/will + be being + V (iii) + O. S + shall/will + not + be being + V (iii) + O. Shall/Will + S + be being+ V (iii) + O?

jià.

Poem will be being learnt.	نظم یادک جارہی ہوگ۔
The clothes will be being ironed.	کیرے استری کے جارہے ہوں گے۔
The child will be being	کچ پرها <u>ا</u> جار اورکاب
taught.	

Tenses, Active & Passive Voice, Direct & Indirect						
Apples will be being peeled.	سيب چيلے جاء ہے ہول کے۔					
I shall not be being waited	ميراا ترفارتيس كيانباد بادوگا_					
for.						
What will be being done	آن كيا كياجار باوكا؟					
today?						
The fish will be being	میلیاں پکڑی جاری ہوں گی۔					
caught.						
The room will be being	كره صاف كياجار باءوكا_					
cleaned.	77.4					
The meal will be being	كهانا كهايا جار باءوگار					
taken.						
The country will be being	ا ملك كى حفاظت كى جارى موكى _ ا					
defended.						

Example:

She will be loving me. Active:

I shall be being loved by her. Passive: He will be eating mangoes. Active:

Mangoes will be being eaten by him. Passive:

He will be giving me a pen. Active:

A pen will be being given to me by him. Passive:

She will be giving me a ball. Active:

A ball will be being given to me by her. Passive:

She will be teaching me. Active:

I shall be being taught by her. Passive:

She will be advising me. Active:

I shall be being advised by her. Passive:

Zubair will be rebuking me. Active:

I shall be being rebuked by Zubair. Passive:

Atif will be liking Usman. Active:

Usman will be being liked by Alif. Passive:

She will be giving me a ruler. Active:

A ruler will being be given to me by her. Passive:

Atif will be giving me a blade. Active:

A blade will be being given to me by Atif. Passive:

Bilal will be teaching me English. Active:

I shall be being taught English by Blial, Passive:

Mother will be ordering me. Active:

I shall be being ordered by mother. Passive:

Atif will be giving us sweets. Active:

We shall be being given sweets by Alif, Passive:

Huma will be giving them bread. Active:

They will be being given bread by Huma. Passive:

He will be giving Adeen a tip. Active:

Adeen will be being given a tip by him. Passive:

Sohail will be bringing me a car. Active:

I shall be being brought a car by Sohail. Passive:

She will be giving me a bicycle. Active:

I shall be being given a bicycle by her. Passive:

She will be bringing me a gift. Active:

I shall be being brought a gift by her. Passive:

He will be bringing me a ball. Active:

I shall be being brought a ball by him. Passive:

He will be giving me a gun. Active:

I shall be being given a gun by him. Passive:

He will be bringing me a cup. Active:

Passive: I will be being brought a cup by him.

Active: Atif will be bringing me a copy. Passive: I will be being brought a copy by Atif.

Asif will be giving me a pen. Active:

I shall be being given a pen by Asil. Passive: Atif will be bringing a cup of coffee. Active:

A cup of coffee will be being brought by Allf. Passive:

She will be giving Atif a hankerchief. Active:

Passive: Alif will be being given a handkerchief by her.

Exercise

Change Into Passive Voice:

She will be flying a kite.

We shall be singing a song.

They will be using his tather.

He will be waiting for me.

The snake will be biting the rabbit.

Students will be doing homework. 6.

Atif will be eating a mango.

We shall be reading a story.

They will be playing hockey.

Asif will be driving a car.

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE:

Active Voice

نقرول کی پیچان: اردوفقروں کے آخریں چکا ہے، چکے ہیں، لیا ہے، لیے ہیں، وغیرہ آتا ہے جبکد انگریزی

ے نقروں ش has/have کے بعد فعل (verb) کی تیسری فارم آتی ہے۔ بتائے كاطريقة:

نائل (subject) کے بعد has/have کے بعد فعل کی تیری فارم لگاتے ہیں۔ ا したこるhas るレム He/She/Italhave あしんWe/They/You/ Syntax:

S +has/have+V(iii) +O.

S + has/have+ not +V(iii) + O. Has/Have + S + V(iii) + O?

فقرے میں دیے ہوئے has/have کے فوراً بعد not لگانے ہے فقر و منفی ہی جاتا ہے۔ Has/Have کوفقرے کے ٹروٹ می لگانے ہے فقر و موالیدین جاتا ہے۔

10.00	A-1
He has finished his work.	ال شاكام م كرايا ب
The teacher has taught us.	استاد كي يردها وكاب
Mother has prepared the breakfast.	ای نے ناشتہ تیار کر لیا ہے۔
Di Comagi.	
He has bought the book.	اس خ كاب زيرل ب
He has taken tea.	-ڄاڻيراؤ ڏياوه
The peon has rung the bell.	چپڙائ تمنئ بجا چاہ۔
He has told you.	وہ تھویں بتا چکا ہے۔
Atif has informed mother.	عاطف ای کواطلاع دے چکاہے۔
She has sung the song.	روگانا گاچگا ہے۔
have rebuked Kashif.	ش كاشف كوۋانث چكابون_

اگر کوئی کام ماضی میں شروع ہوا ہوا ہوا دراس وقت ختم ہو جب بات ہور ہی ہوتو اس کے لئے مجمی یہ Tense استعال کرتے ہیں۔ مثلاً:

I haven't seen Atif for ages.	برا اعرصه عاطف سے میری ملاقات دیس ہو کی

This table hasn't been	کی اوے میز صاف فیس کیا گیاہے۔
cleaned for several months.	

اکشوال دجواب شریمی ی Tense استمال کے میں سطان:

How long have she been here?	(وکب ہے بیاں پر ہیں؟
I have been here for 20 years.	عن ۲۰ مال سے یہاں ہوں۔
Have you ever been to museum?	كياآب بمى باب كرك ين؟

عطوں شن اکثریہ Tense استعمال موتا ہے۔ سٹلا:

I have received Atif's letter.	مجھے عاطف کا خط ملاہے۔
I haven't written him a letter	المن المن المص المن المناسكا الم
for a long time.	

اخبارات اورنشر بات من اكثر يرى Tense استهال بوتا ب_مثلاً:

Prime Minister has decided.	دزيراعظم نے فيعلہ كيا ہے۔				
ندرجہ ذیل مثال پی ہم دیکھیں کے کدایک ہی جملے سے کی جملے کیے بنا کتے ہیں۔					

اگرا	Nadia has sung the song.	نادىدىكت كاچكى ہے۔
ı ense گئر۔	Nadia has not sung the	ناديه كيت نيس كا چک ہے۔
	song.	
برد اعرصه عاط	Has Nadia sung the song?	كيانادية كيت كالبيكل ہے؟
	Has Nadia not sung the	كالاديكة أيس كالمكل ب
balkalmat	song?	

58 Tenses, Active	C 7 minreer
When has Nadia sung the	الموير كيت كام يكل ميا؟
When has Nadia not sung	المريب يت أيس كا محل ي
the song?	الاس کيوں کيت کا چکی ہے؟
Why has Nadia sung the song?	
Why has Nadia not sung	ادر کوں کے نہیں گا چی ہے؟
the song?	
Where has Nadia sung the	マニ がんこんいんしん
song?	
Where has Nadia not sung	المريكان كيت نيس كا چكل بيد؟
the song?	
What the song has Nadia	الريكونيا كيت كالمجل ب
sung?	
What the song has Nadia	ادبيكونما كيت نبيس كا چكى ہے؟
not sung?	100
What time has Nadia sung	ادبيك وتت كيت كا جكل عي؟
the song?	
What time has Nadia not	ادبد کس وقت گیت نیس گا چکی ہے؟
sung the song?	
Who has sung the song?	کون گیت گا چکل ہے؟ کون گیت نہیں گا چکل ہے؟ مادید کیا گا چکل ہے؟ مادید کیا گا چکل ہے؟
Who has not sung the song?	کون کیت نیس گا چک ہے؟
Vhat has Nadia sung?	نار پر کیا گا چکی ہے؟

Tenses.	Active	de	Passive	Valce,	Direct	de	Indirec

What has Nadia not sung? الريكياتين كاميكي المنظمة

Exercise

Put the verbs in brackets into the present perfect tense.

- The dog (steal) the fish.
- 2. She just (go) out.
- He just (wash) that floor.
- The bell (slop) ringing.
- 5. I (post) the letter.
- She always (refuse).
- I (not make) a mistake.
- 8. They (have) breakfast.
- 9. Auf (take) my bike.
- 10. Kiran , Ly) a pen.

Change into negative and interrogative:

- 1. He has finished his work.
- We have bought these books.
- 3. I have bought a dozen bananas.
- He has lost his bat.
- Sadia has sent her a card.
- 6. This doctor has tested my eyes.
- My neighbour's dog has died.
- 8. I have applied for four days' leave.
- She has ironed my dress.
- 10. Mother has cooked food.

Translate the following into English:

1- ہم سب کھا ، کھا چکے ہیں۔ 2- کیادہ ہاتھ ندیا دیگا ہے؟ 3- ہم نے گا جیت نیا ہے۔ ان رواز نامیل باراد کا ہے۔

S + has/have + been + V (lil) + O. S + has/have + not + been + V (iii) + O.

Has/Have S + been + V (III) + O?

71

Work has been finished.	-4-12-14
We have been taught.	جير پر مايا باچکا ہے۔
The breakfast has been prepared.	اشت تياركياجا پيکائي۔
The book has been bought.	كتاب فريدى جا چكى ب
Tea has been taken.	ا با ع بي جا بي ب
The ring has been rung.	سنن بال با کل ہے۔
You have been told.	-جانيابالترسيك
Mother has been informed.	ای کواطلاح دی جا چکی ہے۔
The song has been sung.	-جـ لاپايالا ال
Kashif has been rebuked.	اشف ۋا ناجاچكا ہے۔

Example:

She has loved me. Active:

I have been loved by her. Passive:

He has eaten mangoes. Active:

Mangoes has been eaten by him. Passive:..

He has given me a pen. Active:.

A pen has been given to me by him. Passive:

She has given me a ball. Active:

A ball has been given to me by her. Passive:

Tenses, Active & Passive Voice, Direct & Indirect أس في من الماسية مئ تاين في ريد يكير كيا كازى جا يكن ب-كيآب يفرى يكيموا كياسورج فروب أوج كاب_ ابو بركوجا تطح بين؟ كاآپ كاب يزه يكي إلى-- - 4 4 2 4 2 0 لا کیوں نے -وال مل کر لیے ہیں۔ ہم نے تکٹ فرید لیے ہیں۔ كيايوليس في جوركو يكزليا ي 16- الى نے تُصمالال ہے۔ 17_ ين تيار موچكا مول_ 18_ ووروات ہو کئے ال 19۔ الزکویا کھل کیا ہے۔ 20_ ووريال كول كياب؟

Passive Voice

بنانے کاطریقہ:

فاعل کے بعد has/have کے بعد been اور پر فعل کی تیری فاری موتو ہے _الاحــ Passive Voice Present perfect

ننی کے فقروں ٹی has/have کے بعد not گئی اس کے been اور اُس کے بعد فعل (Verb) کی تیسری فارم استعال کریں۔

سواليه فقرول ين has/have كوفاعل (Subject) عند يبلخ لكا تمي اور آخر من سواليه نشان لگائمن _ Active: She has taught me.

Passive: I have been taught by her.

Active: She has advised me.

Passive: I have been advised by her.

Active: Zubair has rebuked me

I have been rebuked by Zubair. Passive:

Active: Atif has liked Usman.

Passive: Usman has been liked by Atif...

She has given me a ruler. Active:

A ruler has been given to me by her. Passive:

Atif has given me a blade. Activo:

A blade has been given to me by Atif. Passive:

Bilal has taught me English. Active:

I have been taught English by Bilal. Passive:

Mother has ordered me. Active:

I have been ordered by mother. Passive:

Atif has given us sweets. Activo:

We have been given sweets by Alif. Passive:

Huma has given them bread. Active:

They have been given bread by Huma. Passive:

He has given Adeen a tip. Active.

Adeer, has been given a tip by him. Passive:

Schall has brought me a car. Active:

I have been brought a car by Schail. Passive:

She has given me a bicycle, 4 stive:

I have been given a bicycle by her. - ASS VE.

She has brought me a gift. Active:

I have been brought a gift by her Passive:

He has brought me a ball.

I have been brought a ball by him. Passive:

He has given me a gun. Active:

Tenses, Active & Passive Voice, Direct & Indirect

I have been given a gun by him. Passive:

He has brought me a cup. Active:

I have been brought a cup by him. Passive:

Atif has brought me a copy. Active:

I have been brought a copy by Atif. Passive:

Asif has given me a pen. Active:

I have been given a pen by Asif. Passive:

Adeen has brought a cup of coffee. Active:

A cup of coffee has been brought by Adeen. Passive:

She has given Alif a hankerchief. Active:

Atif has been given a handkerchief by her. Palsive:

Nobody has opened the door. Act . 8:

The door has not been opened by anyone Passive:

Exercise

Change Into Passive Voice:

We have written a letter.

We have planted these trees.

The students have learnt the poem.

They have shown him their tickets. 4.

We have shaken hands. 5.

Atif has broken the cup. 6.

He has solved this sum. 7.

Nalla has made lea. 8

They have completed the work. 9

She has done the dishes. 10

PAST PERFECT TENSE:

Active Voice

فقروں کی پیچان: اردو فقروں کے آخری چکا تمار پیچے سے الیا تمار لیے تمار و فیرو آتا ہے جبکہ اگریزی کے

نزوں بن had کے بعد تعل (verb) کی تیمری فارم آئی ہے۔ بانے کا طریقہ:

نائل (subject) کے بعد had کے بعد فعل کی تیری قارم لگاتے ہیں۔

Syntax:

s + had +V(iii) +O.

منى اورسواليه فقر ، بنانے كاطريقه:

s + had+ not +V(iii) + O,

Had + S + V(iii) + O?

نقرے میں دیتے ہوئے had کے قورا بعد not نکانے سے فقرہ منی بن جاتا ہے۔ Had کوفقرے کے شرور کی مثل لکانے سے فقرہ سوالیہ بن جاتا ہے۔

12

Huma had cleaned the	المرماف كريكل محل-
house. The teacher had called the	أستادها مب حاضري لكا يجريته_
roll. They had solved the sums.	ووموالات عل كريكي تتے۔
We had completed the work.	ہم کام ممل کر بچئے تھے۔ عاطف نے مکان نیس بیجا تھا۔
Atif had not sold the house.	عاطف نے مقان میں پیچا تھا۔ کیا اُس نے کتاب خرید کی تھی؟
Had he bought the book? Amjad had written the essay.	انجد نے مضمون لکھ لیا تھا۔
Police had arrested the thief.	ب ^ا کی چوراوگر نآر کر چنگی تھی۔

Tenses, were et l'usaire l'oice, l	Direct & Indirect 75
I had white-washed the room.	يى كر سائوسنيدى كرچكا تقار
You had spoken the truth.	تم نے کی بولائقا۔

سے Tense ایسے کام کے لئے استمال دویہ ہو ماشی عمی کی دوسرے کام کے شرول ہونے سے پہلے می ممل ہو چکا ہو۔ پہلے ممل ہو جانے والے کام کے لئے یہ Tense استمال ہوتا ہے اور ابعد عمی شرول ہونے والے کام کیلے Past Indefinite Tense استمال ہوتا ہے۔

I had reached home before Atif came.	عاطف كآئے ہے بہلے يم كر سي چكاتا۔
We had left home before it rained.	بارٹن ٹروئ ہونے ہے ہم کمرے نگل بچے تھے۔
The patient had died before the doctor came.	واكركة في بليق ريش ريكا تا-

اگر کسی جلے بن before Latready آجائے آوا سے Tense کا ستعال ایک می کام کو بیان کرنے والے جلے بی می کی کیا جاتا ہے۔ خلا

She had already informed him.	اس نے پہلے عالے اطلاع دے دی تھی۔
They had finished the work before sunset.	وه فروب آفاب بيلي كام خم كر يج تع-
I had not visited the museum by that day.	ش نے تب تک مجائب گھر نیس دیکھا تھا۔

مددد فی مثال عل جم دیکھیں کے کوایک علی جلے سے کی جلے کیے بنا سکتے ہیں۔

Mr. Atif had written a le	tter.	عاطف صاحب خطالكي ينكي تتعيد

Tenses, Active &	Passive Voice, Direct ex marren
Mr. Atir had not written a	يا الله ما ب الألال المدي تي
letter.	كاعالات ماب المالك كرود
Had Mr. Alif written a letter?	كياعا لل ما ب الله ي تع؟ كياعا لل ما ب الأثل الدي تع ع
Had Mr. Atif not written a	12-5-1
letter?	عاملف صاحب كب زمالكي خلط نشية
When had Mr. Auf written a	122,000
letter?	عاطف ساحب كر تعانين لكري يح يقيد
When had Mr. Allf not	15 - 10.00
written a letter?	عادل ساحبة الكيل الما يح يقي ا
Why had Mr. Atif written a	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH
letter?	1636. 6 "
Why had Mr. Atif not written	ماطف ساحب خط كيون فيس لكي يل يقي ع
a letter?	
Whom had Mr. Atif written a	عاطف صاحب كل كوخط لكي ينك يتيع؟
	5
letter?	عاظف صاحب كس كوخط نبيس لكه يحكر يتع
Whom had Mr. Atif not	
written a letter?	عاطف صاحب کیے خطالکھ کیے تھے؟
How had Mr. Atif written a	٠٠٠٠ المالية
letter?	
How had Mr. Atif not written	عاطف صاحب كيے خطائيس لكھ چكے تتے؟
a letter?	16.11
Which letter had Mr. Atif	عاطف صاحب كونسا خطاكي <u>حيك تنمي</u> ؟
rritten?	

Tenses, Active & Passive Voice, D.	freet & Indirect
Which letter had Mr. Alif not written?	المعدما بالمنالية المنالية الم
What day had Mr. Atif written a letter?	ماعلى ساحب كى وان قدالكد ي 23
What day had Mr. Atll not written a letter?	いさらかがいいくいし
Who had written a letter?	كون قبالك يكاتما؟
Who had not written a fetter?	كون دوائيل لكوچكاها؟
What had Mr. Atlf written?	عاطف صاحب كيالكه يخدت
What had Mr. Atlf not written?	ماطن ما حب كيالين لكونج تنية؟

Exercise

Put the verbs in brackets into the present perfect tense.

- The dog (steal) the fish.
- 2. She just (go) out.
- 3. He just (wash) that floor,
- The bell (stop) ringing.
- I (post) the letter.
- 6. She always (refuse).
- I (not make) a mistake.
- 8. They (have) breakfast.
- 9. Atif (take) my bike.
- 10. Kiran (buy) a pen.

Change into negative and interrogative:

- He had gone before I came.
- The rain stopped when they left the home.

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Tenses, Active & Fund before		
78 Tenses, and caught the thief before	she	Could re-
and caught the time.		- वाचा

The police had caug He had said the prayer before the sun rose.

She had sold his house before she left for America,

They had reached Murree before the snow began to 6.

The thief had run away before the police came.

She had bought a television set before his sister 8.

passed the Matric examinatin.

10. We had done their duty before the officer came.

Translate the following Into English:

المراجع	-1
مب يح مكول جا تي تي .	-3
-0 35 7 05 00 1	-3
_ رِيَّ لَكِيْ لِللَّهِ مِنْ اللَّهِ اللهِ	~4]
-250-64	-5
وواوالي جهاز سار چطتمار	4
وہ فیس اوا کر کیا تھے۔	-7
على في تعلم المكم بين جرايا تقار	-8
کیاس <u>ز</u> قیص امتری لروی تحیاء	-9
SORE LANDS	-10
الله المنظمة	-11
-2 \$ King 07	-12
اكرم في المواقعاء	-13
كياتم في موال الربي تيه	-14
10 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 1	-15
18K 8 10 10 15 01	_16
4	

Tenses, Active & Passive Voice, Direct & Indirect	
	79
ای کھانا بتا تھیں تھیں -	<u>-17</u>
وه تيارنس بمريح شه-	-18
وہ چاری ہو ہے ہے۔ کیا آپ کے دوالی اڈے پر قریجے ہے پہلے دوائی جہاز اتر چکا تھا؟	-19
کرائی نے ملے ہی اے بتاریا تھا؟	_20
Passive Voice	
المريق:	82 to
اس کے بعد had کے بعد been کے اور کا اور اور اور اور اور اور اور اور اور او	-1
Passive Voice Perfort	
نٹی کے نتروں عل had کے اس not کا ایس کے had اس کے ایسانی	-2
(Verb) کی تیسری فارم استعال کریں۔	
موالي نقرون عن had كوفائل (Subject) ع يبليدا كالكيل المارة فر عل ماليانيان	-3
راً الله الله الله الله الله الله الله ال	
Syntax:	

The table had been cleaned.	-666460000
The roll had been called in class room.	مراحت ش ما شرى لكانى با بَكُلْ تُل -
The sums had been solved.	- وال ع ال ي بالغ تي .
Work had been completed.	-15 MILICH 18
The car had been sold.	ا كان كوليان كان الم
Had the pen been bought?	الياللم فري كاجا بالكن كلا
The essay had been written.	_لهٔ لاخِ لِهِ العَالَى وَ مِنْ

The truth had been spoken. Example:

Tenses, Active & Passive Voice, Direct & Inch.

- डिस्ट्री ने ही है।

She had loved me. Active:

The room had been

white-washed.

I had been loved by her. Passive: He had eaten mangoes.

Mangoes had been eaten by him. Active:

Passive:. He had given me a pen.

Active:. A pen had been given to me by him.

Passive: She had given me a ball.

Active: A ball had been given to me by her.

Passive: She had taught me.

Active: I had been taught by her,

Passive: She had advised me.

Active: I had been advised by her,

Passive: Zubair had rebuked me.

Active: I had been rebuked by Zubair. Passive:

Atif had liked Usman, Active:

Usman had been liked by Atif. Passive:

She had given me a ruler. Active:

A ruler had been given to me by her. Passive:

Atif had given me a blade. Active:

A blade had been given to me by Atif. Passive:

Bilal had taught me English. Active:

I had been taught English by Bilal. Passive:

Mother had ordered me. Active:

I had been ordered by mother. Passive:

Active: Atif had given us sweets.

They had been given bread by Huma.

He had given Adeen a tip. Active:

Adeen had been given a tip by him. passive: Active:

Schail had brought me a car.

I had been brought a car by Sohail, passive:

She had gave me a bicycle. active: passive:

I had been given a bicycle by her.

She had brought me a gift. Active:

I had been brought a gift by her. passive:

He had brought me a ball. Active:

I had been brought a ball by him. passive:

He had given me a gun. Active:

I had been given a gun by him. passive:

He had brought me a cup. Active:

I had been brought a cup by him. Passive:

Atif had brought me a copy. Active:

I had been brought acopy by Atif. Passive:

Asif had gave me a pen. Active:

I had been given a pen by Asif. Passive:

Adeen had brought a cup of coffee. Active:

A cup of coffee had been brought by Adeen. Passive:

She had given Alif a hankerchief, Active:

Atif had been given a handkerchief by her. Passive:

Active: Nobody had opened the door.

Passive: The door had not been opened by anyone.

Exercise

Change into Passive Voice:

She had already taken her dinner.

Baseline We had been strong overete by Affi iqbalkalmati.blogspotycomiad changed our clather

	& Passive Police, Direct & mairect
T AC1134	V. 1 (043)
107	
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

- He had already passed the examination
- The doctor had examined the patient.
- They had completed their work before the clock struck five
- We had already done own work.
- They had solved the sum.
- Asif had learnt the leson. 8.

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE:

Active Voice

نفرول كى بيجان:

ارد د فقرول کے آخریں چکا توگا، چکے ہوئے ملیا ہوگا، لیے ہوئے ، وغیر د آتا ہے جبکہ انگریزی کے فقروں میں فاعل کے بعد will have! have کی بعد فاص (verb) کی تیم رف قارم آئی ہے۔ بنانے کا طریقہ:

Syntax:

S+shall/will+have+V(iii)+O.

ی کی (subject) کے بعد کا کی تیری (subject) کے بعد قبل کی تیری

الارم لكات ين-منفى اورسواليه نقر عاملات كاطريقه:

S+shall/will+not+have+V(iii) + O.

Shall/Will+S+have+V(iii) + O?

فقرے علی دیے ہوئے shall/will کوراً ابعد not کے نے فقر و کئی بن جاتا ہے۔ shall/Will كوفقر ك كافروع عن لكاف عن القروموالية بن جاتا ب-

He will have written a letter.

ووخط كمريكا وكاء

Tenses, Active & Passive Voice, Direct & Indirect	
I shall have taken tea.	-80×1602 Luca
They will have played cricket.	عن بائے بی دیکا ہوں گا۔ روکز کن محمیل مجلے ہوں گے۔
They will have taken exercise.	-LURE / 3200)
The cat will have caught the rat.	لى يور بي كور يكن يول -
He will have helped him.	وواس كى عدوكر چكا بوگا _
Mother will have prepared meal.	ائی گفا ٹابنا چکی ہوں گی۔
I shall have bought the apples.	على سيب قريد چكا جول كا-
He will have finished the work.	اس نے کام فتم کرلیا ہوگا۔

ے Tense ایے کام کے لئے استعمال کیا جاتا ہے جو کرز مانستنجل یس کی دورے کام ك شروع بونے سے يبلے مل بوج كا بوكا و كا اوكا و شال:

They will have reached the station before the train comes.	گاڑی کے آنے ہے پہلے دہ طیش کی ہے وول کے۔
We shall have got up before the sun rises.	مور ن فكف يبلغ بم جاك يكي بول ك-
He will have left before it rains,	ارش ہونے سے پہلے دوروانہ ہو چکا ہوگا۔

We shall have finished our	مِرَقِي عَدَانِهَا كَامِ أَمْمَ كَدِينِكَ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ اللهِ عَ
They will have reached	- = - = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =
home at 5 o'clock. Zubair will have com- pleted	-6000 5 65 00
the book.	المار و دورو

مر جوز الم مثال من جم و يكوس كالمالك من النظ متاكل الله عن المالك من النظ متاكل الله المالك من المالك من المال

Akbar will have rung the bel	L 8 50 18 5 17 1
Akpar will not have runing	م المنافق بيا يكادوكا-
the bell.	
Will Akbar have rung the	्रा रेर्ड्स्ट्री स्ट्रेड १६४ १
bell?	
Will Akbar have not rung the	ي كر تحتى نيس بحاجكاة وكا؟
bell?	
When will Akbar have rung	البركب فمنتل يجا وكاموكا؟
the bell?	
When will Akbar not have	المركب تفني نيس بجاچكاموگا؟
rung the bell?	
Why will Akbar have rung	أكبر كيون تمننى بجا چكا موكا؟
the bell?	
Why will Akbar have not	اكبركيول كمنتى فيس بجاجيكا موكا؟
ung the bell?	
E4.11	

Tenses, Active & Fassive Voice,	Direct & India
Which bell will Akbar have rung?	85 () كَرُونَ مَنْ عِهِ رِيَّا وَكَا ؟
Which bell will Akbar not have rung?	\$ 8 4 5 4 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5
What time will Akbar have rung the bell?	آ که کس دت تحملی بها پیکا دوکا؟
What time will Akbar not have rung the bell?	اكبركس وت المنتي بنياري و ١٤٠٤
Who will have rung the bell? Who will not have rung the bell?	کون مختنی عبا پیکا موگا؟ کون مختنی میں بیا پیکا موعا؟
What will Akbar have rung? What will Akbar not have rung?	۱ کریانی میاندگا؟ ۱ کریانی میاندگا؟

Exercise

Put the verbs in brackets into the future perfect tense.

- 1. By the end of the month he (finish) the book.
- The police (hear) of the theft by this time.
- He (complete) this work in ten minutes.
- 4. By this time next year he (save) Rs. 20,000.
- The train (leave) before they reach the station.
- In a month's time he (take) our exam.
- 7. By next winter we (build) their house.
- By April 2005 he (pay) his debt.
- The sun (rise) before they reach the Jop.
- 10. When you came back Schall (do) all the house work.

Temes, Active & Passive Voice, Direct & Indirect

Change into negative and interrogative:

- We shall have reached home before the father comes.
- She will have spoken the truth
- They will have finished your work before leaving for Murree.
- The sun will have risen before we get up. 4.
- she will have changed her clothes before he goes to school. The patient will have died before the doctor comes
- Www shall have put out the light before he goes to bed 6.
- We shall have won the match before the sun sets. 7.
- 8. Students will have gone before the teacher comes.
- Translate the following into English:

1 / /		
تم ناشة كر يكي مول ك_	-1	
دہ فی جیت مجل ہوں کے۔	-2	
تحمارے پنجنے ہے پہلے کاڑی ردان و پکی ہوگی۔	-3	
د و ملمان جا چکی توکی۔	-4	
کیاعا نشهٔ کتاب خرید چنگی بهوگی؟	-5	Ġ
كياانهول في ايناسبق إدكرايا موكا؟	-8	
أنبول في خطرة ال دياء وكار	-7	
مویی جوتے مرست کر چکا ہوگا۔	-8	
وہ اپناسیق یا وکر پچلے ہوں گے۔	-9	
ای جان کھانا تیار کر چکی ہوں گی۔	-10	
عاطف نے تشل نہیں کیا ہوگا۔	-11	
استاد صاحب بيبتن پڙها يڪي بول ڪي؟	-12	
دادی جان کہانی سنا پیکی ہوں گی۔	-13	
C. 4. 6 75 L.	-14	

Tenses, Active & Passi	ve Voice, Direct & Indirect	67
	Jay 17 14 19	_15
	ابواخبار کیمل پڑھ کیے ہوں گے۔	_16
	و والب اطلال أخل كر يكاموكا-	-17
	t british the	_18
	? र्षत्र १६ हिन् एप्रिक	_19
	الإنبارة ونجي ول ك_	-20

Passive Voice

فائل ك بعد shall/will ك بعد shall/will ادم المركان فارم موار - Passive Volcer Future Perfect

نٹی کے فقروں ٹی shall will کے بعد Snot کی اس کے not اور اُس کی بدشل (Verb) کی تیمری فارم استمال کریں۔

موالیہ فقروں شل Shall/Will کو فائل (Subject) سے پہلے لگا کی اور آخر عی مواليه نشان لكا ترب

Syntax:

S + shall/will + have been + V (iii) + O. S + shall/will + not + have been + V (iii) + O. Shall/Will + S + have been + V (iii) + O?

The letter will have been	الخطائعا جايكا توكا_
written.	
Coffee will have been taken.	الله في جا يكي برك _

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Towns Activ	e & Passive Voice, Direct & Indirect
	ای تیل با چی دی -
Hockey will have been	01
played.	- Jose Of 4 J. J.
Exercise will have been	0.014007
taken.	Sav.
The thief will have been	-8016 17 17 19
caught	(
The rice will have been	باللاء بالكاءول كاء
caten.	1
And will have been helped	المعالى و في المحالية
Mangoes will have been	一一二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二
ought	

Example:

ctive: She will have loved me

Fassive: I shall have been loved by her.

active: He will have eaten mangoes.

asive. Mangoes will have been eaten by him.

ctive: He will have given me a pen.

assive: A pen will have been given to me by him.

active: She will have given me a ball

Possive: A built will have been given to me by her

frive: She will have laught me

issive: I shall have been taught by her.

rave: She will have advised me

Passive: I shall have been advised by her.

Active: Zubait will have rebuked me.

ssive: I shall have been rebuked by Zubair.

active: Atif will have liked Usman.

Tenses, Active & Passive Voice, Direct & Indirect

Active: Usman will have been liked by Atir.

Passive: A ruler will have been given to me by her

80

Active: Alif will have given me a blade.

passive: A blade will have been given to me by Abt

Active: Bilal will have taught me English.

Passive: I shall have been taught English by Bilal.

Active: Mother will have ordered me.

Passive: I shall have been ordered by mother

Active: All will have given us sweets.

passive: We shall have been given sweets by Auf.

Ac 'vo: Huma will have given them bread

Pas ive: They will have been given bread by Huma

Active: He will have given Adeen a tip-

Passive: Adeen will have been given a tip by him

Active: Sohail will have brought me a car-

Passive: I shall have been brought a car by Sohait.

Active: She will have given me a bicycle.

Passive: I shall have been given a bicycle by her

Active: She will have brought me a gift.

Passive: I shall have been brought a gift by her.

Active: He will have brought me a ball

Passive: I shall have been brought a ball by him.

Active: He will have given me a gun.

Passive: I shall have been given a gun by him.

Active: He will mue hrought me a cup

Passive: I shall have been brought a cup by him

Active: Atif will have brought me a copy.

Passive: I shall have been brought a copy by Atif.

Active: Asif will have given me a pen.

Passive: I shall have been given a pen by Asif.

Active:

Adeen will have brought a cup of coffee,

Passive:

A cup of coffee will have been brought by

Adeen.

Active:

She will have given Atif a hankerchief,

Passive:

Atif will have been given a handkerchief by her.

Active:

Nobody will have opened the door.

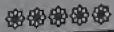
Passive:

The door will not have been opened by anyone.

Exercise

Change into Passive Voice:

- The boys will have plucked the flowers before the gardener comes.
- The washerman will have ironed clothes before we 2. return.
- He will have finished his work before the sun rises. 3.
- They will have said their prayer before the sun sets. 4.
- They will have made a noise before the mother 5. comes.
- Zubair will have started his factory before November 6. 2005.
- He will have invited him. 7.
- He will have prepared food before the guests come. 8.



PRESENT PERFECTCONTINUOUS TENSE:

Active Voice

نقرول كى پيچان:

Tenses, Active & Passive Voice, Direct & Indirect

وق كاذ كر خرود و والي إلى معاوم والي كركام يكوري عادى را الد المريرى كافترے عن فائل كے بعد has been have been ك بعد المريرى كافترے عن فائل ك بعد الم فارم وولي ہے۔

ing ביות באים has been nave been בות של לאל פורץ בא שוב וחוד ביות של לאל פורץ בא של ביות ביות ביות ביות ביות בי الله المعالي المعرودة على المعالم المعالية المع ر(since 2002) اسبال عر(since 2002) اسبال عراد 2002

ای Tense کے جملوں میں مقررہ وقت (Point of Time) یا حقررہ دریہ (Period of Time) کاذ کر ضرور بوتا ہے اگر جلے بی وقت کاذ کر شہورہ واس Tense کا ج الانتها بكروه Present Progressive كاجملها

Syntax:

s +has/have+been+V(i)ing +O + since/for + (point of time/period of time).

منفى اورسواله فقر بنانے كاطريقه:

s +has/have + not + been+V(i)ing +O + since/for + (point of time/period of time).

Has/Have +S +been+V(i)ing +O + since/for + (point of time/period of time)?

فقرے ٹی دے ہوے has/have کوراً ابعد not گانے سے فقرہ تنی ا من جاتا ہے۔ Has/Have کوفقرے کے شروع میں لگانے سے نقرہ موالیہ بن جاتا ہے۔

المالك كلندے ورز ل كردے إلى We have been taking exercise for one hour.

Dr. Alif has been treating the

واكر عاطف كل عريض كاعلاج كروباي-

patient since yesterday. الردوش فقرول کے آخرش راہوں کرے بل کروں ہے وقعے واتیا سرکے راہاں جملوں کے

Active:

Adeen will have brought a cup of coffee.

Passive:

A cup of coffee will have been brought by

Adeen.

Active:

She will have given Atif a hankerchief.

Passive:

Atif will have been given a handkerchief by her.

Active:

Nobady will have opened the door.

Passive:

The door will not have been opened by anyone,

Exercise

Change into Passive Voice:

The boys will have plucked the flowers before the 1. gardener comes.

The washerman will have ironed clothes before we 2. return.

He will have finished his work before the sun rises. 3.

They will have said their prayer before the sun sets. 4.

They will have made a noise before the mother 5. comes.

Zubair will have started his factory before November 6. 2005.

He will have invited him. 7.

He will have prepared food before the guests come. 8.

佛像像像

PRESENT PERFECTCONTINUOUS TENSE:

Active Voice

فقرول كى پيوان:

Tenses, Active & Passive Voice, Direct & Indirect

وت كاذ كر ضرود و واب إلى معلوم وواب كركام وكوري وادى مادى وارد ing المريرى كِفْرَے مِن فَائل كِ بعد has been have been كي بعد وا

ing جارے بعد has been nave been احداث کی کاری کاری اور ing - Solicing tord a man in since de Espanion de la Since _(for two years) استال ہے(since 2002) ہے۔2002)

ای Tense کے جلول میں مقررہ وقت (Point of Time) یا مقردہ میں (Period of Time) كاذ كر مزود ووا عال يحل عن وات كاذ كرند بولو ووا ال Tense كاجا على دورة الكروة Present Progressive كاجمل بمركار

Syntax:

s +has/have+been+V(i)ing +O + since/for + (point of time/period of time).

منقى اورسواله فقر بيان كاطريقة:

s +has/have + not + been+V(i)ing +O + since/for + (point of time/period of time).

Has/Have +S +been+V(i)ing +O + since/for + (point of time/period of time)?

فقرے علی دیے ہوئے has/have کنوراً بعد اor الگانے ہے فقر و حق ان جاتا ہے۔ Has/Have کوفقرے کے شروع شن رگانے سے فقرہ موالید بن جاتا ہے۔

الم ایک گفترے دروش کردے ایل-We have been taking exercise for one hour. واكثر عاطف كل عمريض كاعلاج كروباي-Dr. Atif has been treating the patient since yesterday.

92 Tentes, Active of	Passive Vaice, Direct & Indirect
You have not been reading	الم شام الله الله الله الله الله الله الله ال
since evening.	Ch (c
Has she been bringing up	الياروچارمالول عن كى پردوش كردش ب
the child for four years?	
Have they been combing	كيادودى من سائة والال عى تقتى كردب
their hair for ten minutes?	\$ C. 1
I have been playing hockey	ين الي الحون عال كيار بارون
since my childhood	
He has been white-washing	و قبل ان سے وال کی مفیدی کرد باہے۔
the house for thise date	
Has he been teaching you	14:00 \$ = 200\$ 00° 12°
since 2005?	
She has been taking	وودو وأول عدا أقال دعدال ب
examination for two days	
42.00	

معدد بدول شال عن بم ريكس كالأليال الطاح كل مطالعة عن -

41/56a. EUT
-41/05/16=でして
ころして こうしょ
いとりからなとしていまり

Tenses, Active & Passive Voice, Dir	ect & Indirect 93
How long has Sohail been working for?	اج المراج ح براكة / المراب ع المراب الم
How long has Schail not been working for?	الميل كب كالميكر كرد بالب
Why has Sohail been working since morning?	الحراب والمحدول المرابع
Why has Sohail not been working since morning?	いないかんかんとしているか
Where has Sohail been working since morning?	TE INTERVIEW EDIT
Working since morning?	المنظمة
How has Schail been working since morning?	المحالي المحالة على المرب
How has Sohail not been working since morning?	ヤニュノンジャドニモニング
Who has been working sind morning?	
Who has not been working since morning?	リニュータングでんとこでいり
What has Sohail been doi since morning?	
What has Sohail not been	\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$
doing since morning?	

92 Fenses, Active of	Passive Voice, Direct & Indirect
You have not been reading	آم نام ڪائل پنھا جاءو-
since evening	C2 (1)
Has she been bringing up	كياده جارمالال سے يكى يرددش كردى ہے؟
the child for four years?	
Have they been combing	كيادودك من عالي إلول عن العمي كردب
their hair for ten minutes?	4.0 ²
I have been playing hockey	ميرائي الحين عالى كليل رايون.
since my childhead	
He has been white-washing	وو جمّن الناسد أولن كي مشيدي كرر إهيـ
the house for three days	
Has he been teaching you	:جاباله يود 2005 مين ⁷ ايا
since 2005?	
She has been taking	وودو دنول سائتان دسری ہے۔
examination for two days.	

مندرجدذیل شال عن بم دیکھیں کے کوایک بی تعلامے کی جلا کیے بیواسکتے ہیں۔

Sohail has been working	-4178EBJY
since morning	
Sohail has not been working	سيل تح سي المبين كروبا بـ
since morning.	
Has Sphail been working	6 to 1/2 for E P. A.
since morning?	
Has Sohail not been working	كيا يول كا سيال كالمختل كرواب؟
since morning?	

Tenses, Active or reasive voice, Dir	ect & Indirect 93
How long has Schail been working for?	اجا بالرلاح بالي
How long has Sohail not been working for?	اللي على ألي المالية
Why has Sohail been working since morning?	"モリングア 6c Eux Je
Why has Sohail not been working since morning?	الميل يُون كا = الم المنك كروبا هم؟
Where has Sohail been working since morning?	"チャントもいくことしょ
Where has Sohail not been working since morning?	いさいとなられていくことのから
How has Sohail been working since morning?	°جرباکم کاسے گاہے۔
How has Sohail not been working since morning?	المحل کے تاہے کام نیں کردہاہ؟
Who has been working sind morning?	
Who has not been working since morning?	ا کون کا ہے؟ کام آئیں کردہاہے؟
What has Sohail been do	ing الميل
what has Sohail not bee	n פרויט שלוני לנין ביין
doing since morning?	

Exercise

Put the verbs in brackets and change the sentences into the present perfect or the present perfect progressive tense:

- 1. I (make) cakes for two hours
- 2. He (cut) down a tree since noon
- We (live) here since 2005.
- 4. That pipe (leak) for a long time.
- I (drive) for ten years
- 6. It (snow) for three days.
- 7 You (play) all night.
- 8. He (speak) for an hour now
- 9. We (shop) all evening
- She (study) English for three years
- 11. I (walk) six kilo meters.
- 12. I (walk) for one hour.
- 13. He (sleep) since 8 o'clock
- 14. Huma (make) Kabab.
- 15. We (write) letters.
- 16. We (write) for three hours.
- 17. The boy (eat) ice cream.
- 18. He (eat) since I arrived.
- 19. I (work) for him for five years.
- She just (say) him good-bye.

Change into negative and interrogative:

- Atif has been working in this office for five years.
- We have been repairing this cycle since noon.
- He has been running for half an hour.
- The dogs have been barking in the streets.
- I have been opening my shop.

6. You have been sitting idle since long,

The guests have been going since 6 o'clock.

It has been hailing since noon.

The oldman has crying for help since noon.

Translate the following into English:

1. مادو كف كاناتاركردى -

3 ووقع على الكريم الكريم الماري - م

4 مانتروير يركز كالأناوي

5۔ ووایک کینے ہے کیانا کمارے ایل۔

6- اكرم ايك اوے كول نيس جار إي-

آ- دو كافي دير ب وقت هذا كع كرد واب-

8- كياعاطف كل صوال تكالرباع؟

کیا استاد صاحب شیمنت سے حاضر کالگاد ہے ہیں؟

10- تم دو بكات مكادب يو-

11- يَكِمَّامِ عَمَّر كِارِ جِيْلٍ-

-12 ئىدن = بارئى بورى -12

13- الا ك شام عير ك شارى كرر عين-

١- كاده تمن تحفول ع كلّاب تاش كرر باع؟

15- دوشام سے این کن کو کھالکھ رسی ہے۔

16- دورادے دارجادہاے۔

17- يچايك مادسة كول جارع ياس-

1- دو کین ے محت کردہاہ۔

-Ut - 1/3 = 1 - 19

21 عاليد كا يكر عدو وود

多多多多多

Exercise

Put the verbs in brackets and change the sentences into the present perfect or the present perfect progressive tense:

- I (make) cakes for two hours.
- He (cut) down a tree since noon. 2.
- We (live) here since 2005. 3.
- That pipe (leak) for a long time. 4.
- I (drive) for ten years. 5.
- It (snow) for three days.
- You (play) all night. 7.
- He (speak) for an hour now. 8.
- We (shop) all evening. 9.
- She (study) English for three years. 10.
- I (walk) six kilo meters. 11.
- I (walk) for one hour. 12.
- He (sleep) since 8 o'clock.
- Huma (make) Kabab.
- We (write) letters. 15.
- We (write) for three hours. 16.
- The boy (eat) ice cream. 17.
- He (eat) since I arrived.
- I (work) for him for five years. 19.
- She just (say) him good-bye. 20.

Change into negative and interrogative:

- Atif has been working in this office for five years. 1.
- We have been repairing this cycle since noon. 2.
- He has been running for half an hour. 3.
- The dogs have been barking in the streets. 4
- I have been opening my shop. 5.

Tenses, Active & Passive Voice, Direct & Indirect

- Atif has been boiling an eoo.
- You have been sitting idle since long.
- The guests have been going since 6 o'clock.
- It has been hailing since noon.
- The oldman has crying for help since noon.

Translate the following into English:

- ا مادر کھنے ہے کھانا تیار کرروا ہے۔ الم الح بي من يزود ع إلى -- 年のかりかり یا تشرود پیرے کئے ہے دعوتی رہی ہے۔ ده ایک تخفے کھانا کھارے ایں۔
 - اكرم الك ماد سي سكول فين جار باب-
 - ود کان ورے وقت ضائع کروہا ہے۔
 - كياعاطف كل عدوال تكال رباع؟
- كيااستادصا حب يسمن ي حاضري لكارب يل
 - مردر يحام كاربرو -10
 - عے شام مے شور کیادے ہیں۔ -11
 - اللين وان ع باراً اوران ي ا -12
 - الري شام عيركى تارى كردع يال--13
 - كباده تمن كفنول الكاتب الألكررباع؟ -14
 - ووشام سے این بہن کو خط لکھ رہی ہے۔ -15
 - ووروماوت وفتر جارماب **=16**
 - ع ایک اوے سکول جارے یں۔ -17
 - ده بچن ے محت کرد ہاہے۔ _18
 - الم الكالقاركدي إلى _19
 - عاليانكات كزيددوكودع



Active Voice

فقرول كي بيجاك:

سروں کا میں اور در میں نظروں کے آخر میں رہاتھا ار ہے تھے ،ری تھی وفیر وآتا ہے سیلن وال جملوں میں ، وقت کاذکر ضرور ہوتا ہے یا ایسے معلوم ہوتا ہے کہ کام پر کھرور تک جاری رہاتھا۔

فارم دونی ہے۔ مانے کا طریقہ:

نائل کے بعد had been کے بعر فعلی کی کی فاری کے ساتھ ing المان دور ہے۔ مقررہ وقت کے لئے since کا استعمال کرتے ہیں۔ شاز 2002 ۔ مقررہ وقت کے لئے for two years)۔

اس Tense کے جملوں کی مقررہ دفت (Point of Time) یا مقررہ دفت (Point of Time) یا مقررہ دفت (Period of Time) کا دکر فردر ہوتا ہے اگر جملے میں افت کا ذکر فردوان Tense کا جملہ میں مذہوکا بلکہ دد

Syntax:

S +had+been+V(i)ing +O + since/for + (point of time/period of time).

تفى اور مواليه فقر ، بنانے كاطريقه:

S +had + not + been+V(i)ing +O + since/for + (point of time/period of time).

had +S +been+V(i)ing +O + since/for + (point of time/period of time)?

فقرے ٹیں دیتے ہوئے had کے نور ابعد not الگانے ہے فقرہ ننی بن جاتا ہے۔ کوفقرے کے شروع ٹی لگانے ہے فقرہ موالیہ بن جاتا ہے۔

	Lar
I had been living here since	علد2003 عيال مدياقا-
2003.	
He had been putting me off	ودون روز ع محصال رباتها
for 10 days.	
You had been reading that	ترود بالقرال سے دوناول پڑھا ہے تھے۔ م
novel for two weeks.	
It had not been raining since	الرش شام ع أنس بورى كى-
evening.	
Had he been solving the	كادواك كندے ريد ال كرد باتفا؟
paper for one hour?	
Where had the children	اع شام ے کبال کیل دے تھ؟
been playing since evening?	
It had been blowing since 6	چے ہے اوا میل ای گی۔
o'clock.	
They had been protesting for	ووتين مخنول عاجمان كرب تقد
three hours.	
Government had been	كالدون عكومت ملك عن اصطلاحات نافذ
introducing reforms in the	الرواقي -
	-0000
country for many months.	

مندرجة إلى مثال من الم ويكسيل ك كوايك الى جمل سے كى جملے كيے بنا سكتے ہيں۔

I had been helping the poor for many years.

الش كل سالول عي عيول ك ه دكرد بالقار

می کی ساوں ہے ایج ال دوی اراق
できないとうとうとうというという
میایش کی سالول سے فریجوں کی مدوثیس کرد یا دورو
ي كب عزيول ك مدوكر د باقوا؟
الم شوات مناون
001 S. P. Car & C.
على كب عير يول كى مدوليك كرد باتفا؟
7763
مِن كُلْ سالول عي خريول كله و كيول كرر باقدا؟
یں کی سالوں سے فریبوں کی عدد کیوں نیس کررہا اور
503
كون كى سالول عي غريبول كالدوكرر باتفا؟
.007.700.77
كوك كاسالول عفر يول كىددىس كرم باقداع

Exercise

Put the verbs in brackets and change the sentences into the Past Perfect or the Past Perfect Progressive tense:

- 1. I (make) cakes for two hours.
- He (cut) down a tree since noon.
- 3. We (live) here since 2005

- That pipe (leak) for a long time
- 5 I (drive) for ten years
- It (snow) for three days.
- 7. You (play) all night.
- 8. He (speak) for an hour now
- g. We (shop) all evening.
- 10. She (study) English for three years
- 11. I (walk) six kilo meters.
- 12. I (walk) for one hour.
- 13. He (sleep) since 8 o'clock.
- 14. Huma (make) Kabab.
- 15. We (write) letters.
- 16. We (write) for three hours.
- 17. The boy (eat) ice cream.
- 18. He (eat) since I arrived.
- 19. I (work) for him for five years.
- 20. She just (say) him good-bye.

Change into negative and interrogative:

- He had been working for three hours.
- It had been hailing since noon.
- We had been studying in this school since 2005.
- 4. I had been knocking at the door for three minutes
- They had been playing cricket since 8 o'clock.
- I had been waiting for my friend for 3 hours.
- He had been ringing the bell since 6 o'clock.
- My mother had been reading the Holy Quran for two hours.
- 9 I had been living in this house since 2005.
- 10. They had sitting there since evening.

Translate the following into English:

عى تى ال كال كال المام

Tenses, Active & Palare 1 عاطف كمنذ بحرية آب كانتظاركر باتقار ہا شام سے کھا ناہناری تھی۔ عے دروہرے فاول و کورے تھے۔ اكرميان كي عالما كالماراتا -5 كيااكبرايك ماء سامتحان و عرماتها؟ -6 کیاایک تحنیہ ہے ہوا ہڑ ہری تھی؟ -7 عا کنٹے ہمات کچے ہے ناشتہ بناری تھیں۔ -8 الدويزه كفي عقر آن إك يزهدي تع. -9 كاسيد كا ع يَنْكُ أيل الداراعا؟ -10 بم دو تھنوں ہے گازی جلارے تھے۔ -11 زيرود يبرست فيركز كؤكن رياقياب -12 کافی درے بارش ہوری گی۔ -13 الجدنع ساخبارين عدماتحار -14 وهدودن عدرز النيس كررب تق -15 وه ایک ماه سے دوائی کھار ہاتھا۔ -16 ام بين عائد كرري تق -17 連合がないで -18 كياده أيك ماه عسكول جار ماتها؟ _19 كياعمران شام الاكررماتها؟ -20

多多多多多

FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE:

Active Voice

نقرول کی پیجان:

اردو می فقرول کے آخر می را بوگارے ہو گے رای بول کی وغیرہ آتا ہے حین ان

جملول عل وقت كاذ كرخرود موتاب ياايد معلوم موتاب كدكام يكوديتك جارك رباموكار اگریزی کفترے ٹی فائل کے بعد shall/will have been کے بعد ging ہوئی ہے۔ بتانے کا طریقہ:

قائل ك بعد shallwill have been يدخل ك بين قارم كما تم shallwill اضاف موتا ہے مقرر ووقت کے لئے since اور مقرر وحدت کے لئے for کا استعمال کرتے ہیں۔ مثلا (for two years) اسطال (since 1995) دروور

ال Tense کے جموں میں مقررہ رقت (Point of Time) یا مقررہ دے (Period of Time) كاذ كر ضرور يوا عا أر يمل على وت كاذ كر نديرة وما ال Tense كا إل ورور الكرور Future Progressive كالمحلورة

Syntax:

S +shall/will +have+been+V(i)ing +O + since/for + (point of time/period of time).

منفى ادر سواليه فقر ، بنانے كاطريقه:

S +shall/will + not + have + been+V(i)ing +O + since/for + (point of time/period of time).

Shall/Will +S + have +been+V(i)ing +O + since/for + (point or ime/period of time)?

نقرے میں دیے ہوئے shall/will نے رابعہ noi کے اقرر اُنی بن جاتا ہے۔ shai all كونقر ع كم قروع شي الكان على الكان المنات على الكان الكا

_Tense ایسے کا موں کے لئے استعال کیاجا ہے جوز از مستقبل ش کسی مقررہ وقت یا مقرد دهدت سے سلسل جاری ہوں کے لیکن ختم نہیں ہوئے ہوں گے۔ مثل

It will have been raining since evening

ا شام سے بارش ہوری بول۔

	Passive Valce. Direct & mairect	Terises.
Tenses, Active &	といれているからときないた	2 الله ع
We shall have been getting		Zahid will
ready for an hour.	اہم بھن دن سے کام دس کرد ہے ہوں کے۔	teaching t
We shall not have been		hours.
working for three days.	ことしゃくいっとうととくに	Zahid will
Will the birds have been		teaching
chinning since morning?	ووتهين شام عسزاد عدبا بوگار	hours.
He will have been punishing		Will Zahi
you since evening.	مادر تھنوں سے گیڑے اسری کردی ہوگی۔	teaching
Huma will have been ironing		hours?
the clothes for two hours.	وودو محفول سے كركث كھيل رہے ہوں مے۔	Will Zah
They will have been playing		teaching
cricket for two hours.	しいからいでいっとい	hours?
He will have been taking	-53	How los
exercise since evening.	- Lxc1511012 年 45017	been te
You will have been waiting	Transact.	
for her since 4 o'clock.		How lo
It will have been snowing	منام ہے برفیاری ہوری ہوگی_	have b
		class f
since evening.	ورام عيزور عبول كـ	Who v
They will have been reading		teachi
since evening.	(hours
I shall have been waiting for	الى دو كھنۇل سے انتظار كرد با مول كا_	1100.1
two hours.		
They will have been	وداتوارے اے بیوتوٹ بنارے ہوں گا۔	
befooling him since Sunday.	iqbalkalmati.b	logspot.com

مد بدول من الدين بم يكسين ك كوايك ى عط سے كى عط كيے بنا يك بين _

	7 .7
ahid will have been	ر البدو تحقق ل سے جماعت کو پر ، رہ دو۔
eaching the class for two	
nours.	
Zahid will not have been	ا دابده و محتول سے اتعاص کونیس پر حارباہو؟۔
teaching the class for two	
hours.	
Will Zahid have been	كياز البرد وكمنول عديماعت كويز حاربا بوكا؟
teaching the class for two	
hours?	
Will Zahid have not been	كيازابددو كمنول عد جماعت كونين بإعار إ
teaching the class for two	C. E
hours?	
How long will Zahid have	الإمركب عدانات كوية حاربادوكا؟
been teaching the class for	
	ازابدكب سے بتماعت كوئيس يز هار بادوگا؟
How long will Zahid not	100,600,000 0.504
have been teaching the	
class for?	
Who will have been	اون دو گفتوں سے مقاعت کو پڑھار ہا ہوگا؟
teaching the class for two	
hours?	

Tenses, Active &	Passing
101	كون در تحنول ، عماعت كونيس يره هار بايوكا؟
Who will not have been	
teaching the class for two	
hours?	زام دو گفتول سے کہا کرد ہاہوگا؟
What will Zahid have been	
doing for two hours??	زاردو تھنوں سے کیائیں کررہاہوگا؟
w Zabid not have	18964220- 6-02 32413
What will Zahid not have	
heen doing for two house?	1-2

Exercise

Put the verbs in brackets and change the sentences into the Future Perfect or the Future Perfect Progressive tense:

- 1. I (make) cakes for two hours.
- He (cut) down a tree since noon.
- We (live) here since 2003.
- That pipe (leak) for a long time.
- I (drive) for ten years.
- It (snow) for three days.
- You (play) all night.
- He (speak) for an hour now.
- We (shop) all evening.
- 10. She (study) English for three years.
- 11. I (walk) six kilo meters.
- 12. I (walk) for one hour.
- 13. His (sleep) since 8 o'clock.
- Huma (make) Kabab.

- We (write) letters.
- We (write) for three hours,
- 17. The boy (eat) ice cream.
- 18. He (eat) since I arrived.
- 19. I (work) for him for five years.
- 20. She just (say) him 300d-bye.

Change into negative and interrogative:

- 1. He will have been working for two hours.
- 2 She will have been playing since evening.
- 3. It will have been raining since 8 a.m.
- 4. The cattle will have been grazing since noon.
- Birds will have been singing since early morning.
- We shall have been watching the T.V for two hours.
- His dogs will have been barking for half an hour.
- His brother will have swimming in the river since sunset.
- g. She will have been sleeping for two hours.
- 10. It will have been hailing for twenty minutes.

Translate the following into English:

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Translate the following into English:

الى شام سے بودوں كو يانى دے د ماءو كا_	-1
وه قین دن سے سکول نیس بار بی ہوگی _	-2
عاطف کانی در ہے شکلیں اڑار ہاہوگا۔	-3
شاز میری ہے گیت گار ہی ہوگی۔	4
الونمازاداكرر بيهول كي	-5
وه دورال تے بہال ره رسيموں گ	-6

- Exc - 2003 FT & BUT - 2003 FT -7 چرای کافی درے منٹی بجار ماہوگا؟ -8 وعولى ووكفنول سے كيڑے دعور ما بوكا۔ -9 ہم دو گھنٹول سے ٹی وی و کھور ہول گے۔ -10 وہ سے اپناسیق یاد کررہی ہوگی۔ -11 وہ جے سے اخبار میں بڑھ رہے ہوں گے۔ -12 یے کافی دیرے شور کردے ہوں گے۔ -13 كيا تين دن سے بارش بورى بوگى؟ -14 عائشہ مفتہ جرے کیڑے کارای ہوگا۔ -15 لوگ مجے سے قرآن یاک کی تلاوت کرد ہے ہوں گے۔ .16 وه يكن عنازيز صرباءوكا-_17 كيا يجايك كفي عظيل رج مول كي؟ _18 وه دوماه سے کام بیل کردیا ہوگا۔ _19 كيا ابوايك ماه ت دفتر جار ہے ہوں گے؟

_20 <u>ئوڭ</u>:

Passive Voice ح Perfect Progressive کااستعال بہت ہی تایاب اس کے یہ جمانہیں بنائے جائے لیکن گرام کی روے پیمکن جملے ہیں۔

Revision of Tenses

نعل حال مطلق (Present Indefinite Tense): این شان و verb ک کیل قارم و ستال كى جاتى ب اورسواليد بنائے كے لئے doldoes فقرے كي شروع ميں اور نقى كے لئے م _ novdoes not کی subject کی subject novdoes not لے استمال کرتے ہیں۔ اور Do کو Li, we, you, they

Does/Do

Atif: Do you read English?

Akbar: Yes, I do.

Atif: Does Huma come to

your house?"

8

Akbar: Yes, she comes

sometimes.

come to you?

come. Atif: Do you stay in

Karachi?

Akbar: No, I stay in Lahore.

عاطف: كياتم الحريزى يرص مو؟ ا کیر: ہاں میں انگریزی پڑھتا ہوں۔ عاطف: كما ما تبهار ع كمراً في بي؟

ا كبر: بال ده جمعي على آتى ہے۔

عاطف: کیادوسرےدوسے بھی تمہارے یاک S. 121

Akbar: Yes, others also كالكربال ودر عددست بحلى يركيال آك Akbar: Yes, others also

عاطف : كياتم كرا جي ريت مو؟

ا كريس على لا مورد بتا مول-

B

ال کاری (Present Continuous Tense) اس کانے کے کے

Subject کے بعد sare/am کی ing ک verb کی فاتی ہے۔ اور سوالیہ کے لئے is/am/are ٹروع عن اور عی کے لئے not کے لئے is/am/are کرادہ جلے عن is/am/are we, you, fare الا کا کے الا am کے لے he, she, its is - جدلگایا جاتا ہے۔ they کے لئے استغال کرنے ہیں۔

Js/Are/Am

Ighal: Is this book you are

looking for?

Maria: Yes, this is it.

same book?

Maria: No, that is different

one.

Iqbal: Are you not going to

market now?

Maria: No, I am not.

Government service.

Maria: No, he is a

businessman.

preparing for some

examination?

for the P.C.S.

ا قبال: كيا يجي كمّائة تلاش كررى بو؟

مارسد: بال يكي كماب ين تلاش كررني بول-

اقبال: کیاسعدیهای کتاب کویژه دای ہے؟ Iqbal: Is Sadia reading the

ماريه النيل وه دوم ي كتاب ب

اقبال بكياتم اب بازارنيس جار بي بو؟

مارىر بنيس بيل أزار مين خارى جول-

اقال: کیاتہارے والدمر کاری لازم ہیں؟ Iqbal: Is your father in

ماريد اليل مير عدوالداري ا

iabal: Is your brother ודון בי אודי און ואול איל איל איל שונט לנין

Maria: Yes, he is preparing אריביין טופה ליתור ווישורט לינון

العالكل (Present Perfect Tense): الاعتماليادي العالم المعالك العالم المعالم ا احتمال ہوتے ہیں Subject کے بعد مارہ عن ادر موالیہ عن پہلے اور تی عی nothave not בשלע בין ותושל verb ל verb של בין ותושלע בים

Has/Have

Sajid: Have you written any

ماجد كياتم في كوكولى خطالكها يه؟

letter to Salma?

Khan: Yes, I have written

فان بال ين قات الصال

to her.

Sajid: Has she replied to المارية المالال المارية المالال المالية المالال المالية المالال المالية المالالة المالية ا

your letter?

Khan: No, she hasn't.

خان نیس ای نے بیس دیا۔

Sajid: Have you taken your

ماجد: كياتم في كفانا كفالما؟

meals?

breakfast in the morning.

Sajid: Did you go to his

(産者をしばいいは)

place?

Khan: No, I have yet to go.

خال: نيس الحكي وكالوال ب

D

ال مال کل جاری (Present Perfect Continuous Tense) اس الدادى افعال Has been اور Have been ين ادر verb كى v نارم استعال ہوتی ہے۔ منفی کے لئے ان کے درمیان nolاور سوالیہ مین اس کوفقرہ کے شروع میں لکھتے ہی اور وقت ك تعين ك الخ since ور الم استعال كرت بي iqbalkalmati.blogspot.com

Has been! Have been

Qasim: What have you

been doing since morning?

reading this book since

morning.

Qasim: Has it been raining

here also since yesterday?

Khalid: Yes, it has been

raining, but intermittently.

Qasim: Has the water been

boiling for long?

boiling only for a little time.

قاسم: تم ع على كرد ب

Khalid: I have been المائل عبد كاب يتعد بابول المائل

قاسم: كياكل سے يہاں يكى بارش مورى ہے؟

غالد: بال مور بى برۇك رُك كر

قاسم : كياياني كاني درياء ألل دباع؟

خالد بنیں ایکی تھوڑی در ہے تن اُئل رہا ہے۔ Khalid: No, it has been

Important Points

حب ذيل جملول كوبغورد يكھئے۔

You are writing a letter.

You have written a letter.

تم خوالكور بي مو कें स्वीरिक के अर-

(Interrogative) جلول میں اس طرح بدلاجا سکتا ہے۔

(Negative)

(Interrogative)

- 1. You are not writing a 1. Are you writing a letter? letter.
- 2. You have not written a 2. Have you written a letter. letter?

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are, have المرتمام جملوں كوشفى جمله ميں برلئے سے لئے معاول تعلى ے بعد not جوڑ نا بڑتا ہے۔ ای طرح سوالیہ جملوں میں معاون تعل are, have جملے مح مروع اور Present Continuous Tense اور الم المرح سے ہمیں معلوم ہو گیا کہ Present Continuous Tense اور Present Perfect Tense سے تمام جملوں سے تفی اور سوالیہ جملے آسانی سے بنائے حاکۃ اس

ابPresent Indefinite Tense کرخال کیجے۔

You write a letter.

1- تمالك فطائعة الا-

I read English.

2- يس الكريز كي يزهما الول-

ابان كيمنفي اورسوال جملوں كود تكھنے۔

(Negative)

(Interrogative)

- I do not write a letter. 2. Do you write a letter?
- I do not read English. 4. Do I read English? د کھے ذکورہ بال جلول عن Do الگ نے جوڑا گیا ہے۔ اگر Tense عن Do Does جوڑ دیا جاتا ہے۔ تب ووطقی یا سوالیہ بن جاتے ہیں Do کا استعال جمع فاعل کے ساتھ اور

Does کاواحدقائل کے ساتھ ہوتا ہے۔

زاھای (Past Tense) اداھای

E

نعل اصلى مطلق (Past Indefinite Tense): الل ين verb كي دومرى فارم استعال کرتے ہیں۔ سوالیہ کے لئے Did استعمال کرتے ہیں اور تقی کے لئے Did not کا ور verb کا مہل فارم استمال كرتة بل . .

Did

Teacher: Did you get up early_yesterday?

استالي: كياتم كل جلدي التين

Has been/ Have been

Qasim: What have you

37: 5 3 = W C - 18

been doing since morning?

Khalid: I have been

reading this book since

morning.

here also since yesterday?

Khalid: Yes, it has been

raining, but intermittently.

Qasim: Has the water been

boiling for long?

boiling only for a little time.

الم الكاكل سے يبال بھى بارش مورى ہے؟ Qasim: Has it been raining

خالد: یل عے یہ کاب پڑھرہاہوں۔

فالد: بال مورى عيردك دكر

تاسم: كياياتى كانى دير الله الله المارياج؟

Khalid: No, it has been خالد بین ایکی میوژی در سے ای ائل رہا ہے۔

Important Points

You are writing a letter.

You have written a letter.

هب ويل جملون كوبغورد يكهيے۔ تم خطالهور بي بو_ ने स्वीकि के रह

(Interrogative) جملوں میں اس طرح بدلا جاسکتا ہے۔

(Negative)

(Interrogative)

- 1. You are not writing a 1. Are you writing a letter? letter.
- 2. You have not written a 2. Have you written a letter. letter? www.iqbalkalmati.blogspot.com

آب نے ویکھا کدتمام جلوں کو تقی جلد میں بدلنے کے لئے معاول فعل are, have ك بعد not ورنا يرتا ب- اى طرح موالي جملون على معاون فعل are, have جمل كرور ع یں آ گئے یں ۔ اس طرح ہے ہمیں معلوم ہوگیا کہ Present Continuous Tense Present Perfect Tense یں ے تمام جملوں سے منفی اور سوالیہ جملے آسانی سے بنائے حامجتے ہیں۔

اب Present Indefinite Tense کا کال کیے۔

You write a letter.

1- تمالك خط لكين بو-

Fread English.

2- ين الكريزى يرضتا مول-

اب ان کے منفی اور سوالیہ جملوں کود تکھیے۔

(Negative)

(interrogative)

- I do not write a letter.
 Do you write a letter?
- 3. I do not read English. 4. Do I read English?

و کھنے مذکورہ بالا جہلوں میں Do الگ ہے جوڑا گیا ہے۔ اگر Tense میں Do Does جوز ریاجاتا ہے۔ تب وہ منفی یا سوالیہ بن جاتے ہیں Do کا استعال جمع فاعل کے ساتھ اور Does کاداحدفاعل کے ماتھ ہوتا ہے۔

زا⇔ائ (Past Tense) الاداءا

E

نعل احتى طلق (Past Indefinite Tense): اس مل verb كى دوسرى فارم استعال كرتے ہیں۔ سوالیہ کے لئے Did استعال كرتے ہیں اور منفی کے لئے Did not اور verb كى كى فارم استعال كرتے ہيں۔

Did

Teacher: Did you get up

استانى: كياتم كل جلدى الخيس؟

early yesterday?

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Nadia: Yes, madam, I got

- 15 July - 20 18: 15

up early

Teacher: Did you have

استاني: كماتم في وفي اوركسي كمايا؟

bread and butter?

Nadia: Yes madam, I did.

ادر الى بال تحرم على في المالا احانی: کیارانی تبارے یا کی در پیروا آئی گی؟ Teacher: Did Rani come to

you at noon?

Nadia: No, she didn't.

Teacher: Did you write this

essay at night?

but my brother did.

تاديد الكريادة في الآن استانى: كيارات كوتم في يتضمون لكها تما؟

الحالى في المعار

نعل ماضی جاری (Past Continuous Tense): اس عی امدادی افعال was/were استعال کے ٹی ادر تی کے لئے weren't ادر wasn't کا عوالے کی we. Were かとといれていれています。it was してこれがいかwas/were you, they کے استمال کرتے ہیں۔

Was/Were

Teacher: Were you out for

shopping yesterday?

Rana: Yes, sir, I was.

reading a book while

رانا: ئى بال صاحب: شى بازار كياتما-וידור: צול של של של טוף לינט ג'פנים Teacher: Were you not

استاد: كياتم كل بإزار كي تقيج؟

SE

walking?

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Rana: Yes sir, I was

reading a book while

walking.

Teacher: Was Sadia also

reading while walking?

Rana: No, she was just

listening.

Teacher: Was your aunt استاد: کیاتمہارے گھر ٹال تمہاری بھو بھی گاری

singing at your house?

Rana: No, it was my sister.

Kashif: Were you studying

English?

Saeed: Yes, we were

learning English.

رانا: بى بال جناب: يى چلتے بلتے بى كتاب يۇھد باققا-

استاد كياسعديه بهي جلتے چلتے پڙھري تھي؟

رانا أيل وه صرف سن ريئ تني

رانا بنیس میری بهن گاری تی _ کاشف: کیاتم انگلش پڑھ رہے تھے؟

سعيد: بال بم انگلش كي رہے تھے۔

G

نعل ماضی مکمل (Past Perfect Tense): اس میں امدادی افعال had کو استعمال کرتے میں منفی میں had not در سوالیہ میں had کوفقرے کے شروع میں لگاتے ہیں۔

Had

Kamal: Had you not gone

to cinema?

Sofia: No, I had not.

Rana: Had he closed the

shop?

Sadia: Yes, he had.

كمال كياتم سينمانيس كي تنظيم؟

صوفیہ بنیں میں سینمانہیں گیا۔ مرانا: کیاوہ دو کان بند کر چکا تھا؟

عدية بال ده دوكان بندكر چكاتفا

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Rana: Had he not met you

till yesterday?

Sadia: No, he hadn't.

Rana: Had you not gone to

play yesterday?

Saeed: No, I had not gone

to play yesterday.

رانا: كماده آپ كؤكل تك نبين بلاتها؟

سعدر به نوس وه کل تک مجھے نیس ملاقعا۔ رانا: کمائم کل کھلے میں گئے تھے؟

سعد بنين من كل كفيلة نبين كما تفايه

H

نعل ماضی ممبل جاری (Past Perfect Continuous Tense): اس میں امدادی فعل Had been استعال کرتے ہیں اور verb کی ing والی قارم استعال کرتے ہیں منتی کے لے had not been اور موالیہ بن had فقرہ کے شروع میں لگاتے ہیں اور وقت کی مرت بتائے کے لئے since اور for استعال کرتے ہیں۔

Had been

Rafiq: Had you been رفيق كيام كل يحطي دو كلف ع يراهد ب studying for last two hours vesterday?

been planning to watch a movie after finishing my work.

Attiq: Yes, because I had مختم كرك فلم ويحضح كااراده كرر بأثقاب

Rafig: But, why Atif also رفیق الیکن تمہارے ساتھ عاطف بھی کیوں پڑھ 9811 had been studying with you?

Attiq: Because, he had عنتن : کول کدوہ بھی میر سے ساتھ کم جائے کے also been insisting on going with me for the film.

کئے ضرح کرر ماتھا۔

رینی: مرتبهاری والده صاحبه تو کهروی تقیس کرتم was saying that you had چیاروگرام بنارے کے ماتھ گھو سے کاروگرام بنارے been planning to go out with some friends

Attiq: Yes, previously we مثيق: ہاں پہلے ہم انيانی کے ہوں ارہے تھے گر had been planning something of the sort, but later we changed our programme.

يغديل يروكزام بدلاب

Important Points

اب ہم Past Tense کے سب جملوں سے منفی اور سوالیہ جملے بنا سکتے ہیں۔اس کا طریقہ وہی ہے جو پہلے بیان کیا جاچکا ہے۔ Past Indefinite Tense سی did معاون معل پڑھایاجا تا ہے۔

Past Perfect Jawas, were Past Continuous Tense had میں had کے بعد منفی جملوں میں not بڑھ جاتا ہے۔ ای طرح سوالیہ جملوں میں کہی معاول على did, was, were جملوں میں سب سے پہلے استعال کے جاتے ہیں۔ مثلاً

Affir: I ate bread and butter. عن في اور المن كالا

Did I eat bread and Neg: I did not eat bread int: butter? and butter.

Affir: You were reading a

تم ایک کتاب پڑھرے تھے۔

book

Neg: You were not reading Int:

Were you reading a

a book. book?

تم نے ایک کتاب پڑھ کی تھی۔

Affir: You had read a book.

Neg: You had not read a Int: Had you read a

book?

Affir: You had been reading a عَمْ وَكُفَّ اللَّهُ مِنْ اللَّهُ عَلَى اللَّهُ اللّ

book since two hours.

Neg: You had not been Int: Had you been

reading a book since reading a book since

two hours: two hours?

زمانهٔ منتقبل (Future Tense)

Shall/Will

Rashid: Will you play?

Atif: No. I won't.

Rashid: Will you come

tomorrow? -

راشد: کمیاتم کھیلو گے؟ عاطف بہیں میں ہیں کھیلوں گا۔ راشد: کیاتم کل آؤ گے؟

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Eliterate .

يەرىپ. سىن شىمادلۇش ھادارماھە

راشد: كماتم جمع أورانات او عيد ا

Atif: Yes, /// come.

Rashid: Will you stay here

tonight?

Atif: No, I'll go back.

Rashid: Will you see Rana

on Friday?

عاطف بنین عل مريتمباراانتظاركرول الله عاطف بنين عل مريتمباراانتظاركرول الله

home.

J

shall be/Will be

Nadeem: Will you be in the

train at this time torrow?

reach Jhelum at the time.

Nadeem: Shall we not be

playing match at this time?

Schail: Yes, of course we'll

be.

Nadeem: Shall we be

coming to Lahore again and

again?

عدیم کیا ہم کل اس وقت تی نظری کھیل ہے موں مے؟ سمیل مہاں اس وقت ہم میں سینے اسے ور کے۔ تدمیم کیا ہم ادار دریا ہوتا کے میں کا کے اور کے ؟

Sohail: No, we won't be.

一とけって「かり」というから

K

will نفل کمل ستعتبل (Future Perfect Tense) ای شر امدادی شل ااس nhave/ shall have کے استال کے اس verb کی اور have/ shall have not کر will have کے درمیان لگا کر تنفی بناتے ہیں اور سوالیے سی will/shall تحرور کے شرور یں استعال کرتے ہیں۔

Shall have/Will have

Sadia: Will she have gone?

Rabia: No, she wouldn't

معدر : كاوه جا چى دوى؟

have.

from Multan by next month?

Rabia: Yes, I should be

back by then.

Sadia: You will have taken

your test by this time

tomorrow?

chapter of my life would be

OVET.

Sadia: Will you have

passed tenth class.

examination by the next

year?

عدر: کیاتم اللے مینے تک مال سے آجی ہو Sadia: Will you be back

راند: بال تب تك وبال ع آج كي يول كي

معدیہ: کل اس وقت تک تم امتحان دے بھی ہو

رابع: بال مين اين زعر كي كالك ايم بالفح كر Rabia: Yes an important

معلمية: كياتم التطح سال دموين ياس كريكي

Rabia: Yes, I should have

passed it by that time.

Sadia: Will the elections be

over by March?

Rabia: Yes, the elections

will have completed by

March.

Sadia: Will your brother

have returned from

Canada?

Rabia: No, he would not

have.

را بد: بال میں تب تک اے پاس کر چی ہول

معدية كياا تخابات مارچ تك بوچكه دول اگري

رابعہ: ہاں انتخابات مار پچ تک ہوجا کس گے۔

معدید: کیاتمہارا بھائی کینیڈاے آ چاہوگا؟

رابعہ بنیس وہ بیس آ کیے ہوں ۔۔۔

L

(4) نعل مستقبل کمبل جاری (Future Perfect Continuous Tense): ای will/shall استال کرتے ہیں اور منفی کے لئے المعاد مسال کرتے ہیں اور منفی کے لئے المعاد مستعبل کرتے ہیں اور منفی کے لئے المعاد کرتے میں استعبال کرتے ہیں۔ اس will/shall کو فقرہ کے شروع میں استعبال کرتے ہیں۔ اس since کی مستعبل کرتے ہیں۔ اس اوقت کے متعین کے لئے since اور متعبل کرتے ہیں۔ استعبال کرتے ہیں۔ اس وقت کے متعین کے لئے since استعبال کرتے ہیں۔ استعبال کرتے ہیں۔

Shall have been/Will have been

Naveed: No, probably I shall have been studying at

this time?

Basharat: And, what will

your brother, Sajid have

be en doing?

Naveed: He will have been

preparing to leave for

Lahore.

Basharat: Will the

policeman have been

interrogating the

pick-pocket at this time?

Naveed: No, he will have.

been on his round.

بنارت: اورتهارا بحالي ماجدكيا كرربابوگا؟

نويد بنيس شايديش اس دفت يا هدر بابول يا؟

نوید: ده الا بورجانے کی تیاری کرد با بوگا۔

بشارت: كياس وقت سيائي جيب كترے ہے الوجهة اليه كررباء وكا؟

نويد نہيں وه گشت کرد باہوگا۔

Important Points

ان جملوں يرغور عيج :B) He will not play.(A) I shall not play ے۔ یہ عام زمان مستقبل کے فعل کو ظاہر کرتے ہیں۔ اصول یہ ہے کہ عام طور پر He, She They, It, Atif وغيره ادر you كم اته will كاستعال كياجاتا ب-ادر We اكم اته shall كاستعال كياطاتا ب

کین آگر I,We کے ساتھ Will کا اور They, You, He, She وغیرہ کے ساتھ shall کااستعال ہوتا ہے۔ تو وہاں کے ارادے کا مطلب لکا ہے۔ جیے will not play (1) (1) ان جملوں کا مطلب اس طرح ہے۔ (۱) عن You shall not return tomorrow.

نے کل نہ بھیلنے گا ارادہ کیا ہے۔ یا بین کل یا انگل نے کھیلوں گیا تم قطعی نہیں لوٹو گے۔ انٹی طرح ذیل کے جملوں کو ذہم انشین جیجئے۔

- 1- I will succeed or die in the attempt.
- 2- You shall finish with your work before you leave the office
- 3- He shall obey.
 whether he likes it or not.

- میں یاتو کا میاب ہوجاؤں گایا کوششی
 کرتے کرتے سرجاؤں گا۔
- 2- متھیں دفتر ہے جھٹی کرنے سے پہلے اپنا کا مفتم کرنا ہوگا۔
 - 3- او د چاہے منز چاہیے تھم ضرور ما انا پڑے کا۔

ازے: بول جال کی زبان میں will کا بی ایٹ استیال ہوت ہے۔ اور افتصار سے کام لیا جاتا ہے مین will, We'll, He'll, کو subject pronouns اور کا اللہ will, We'll, He'll, کو یہ سے تیں۔ مثلاً We'll, He'll, کو اللہ سے اللہ اللہ wonly کو اللہ سے اللہ اللہ wonly کو اللہ سے میں۔



Change of Voice

نعل معروف (Active Voice) ہے نعل جمہول (Passive Voice) میں بدلتے وقت مندرجہ ذیل باتوں کا خیال رکھیں۔ ویسے تو تمام بارہ کے بارہ Tenses کے Passive Voice ممکن بین نیکن عام طور

بِرُوْ Tenses کَافِر جُولُ (Passive Voice) مَا لِمُ مِالِ يَسْ لِمِنْ Passive Voice کے Perfect Continuous کی بالے ماتے ہیں۔ کی

2- Passive Voice میں بھیشد فعل کی تیسری فارم اشتعال ہوتی ہے۔

3- عمام جملول شن المدادي فعل بدلتے سے زمانہ بدل جاتا ہے۔

4- اگر doer کاز کرکنا موقو by گاکر تھلے کے آخریس کھے ہیں۔

﴾۔ آگر doer (فاعل)Pronoun موتواس کی مفیول حالت استعمال کرتے ہیں۔ ذیل میں مثالوں سے ہر Tense کی الگ الگ وضاحت کی گئی ہے۔ تا کہ آ ہے کوان کی پہلےان میں کوئی دشواری شاہو۔

1. Indefinite Tense

Active: He writes a letter. (Present)

Passive: A letter is written by him.

Active: He wrote a letter. (Past)

Passive: A letter was written by him.

Active: He will write a letter. (Future)

Passive: A letter will be written by him.

2. Continuous Tense

Active: He is writing a letter. (Present)

Passive: A letter is being written by him.

Active: He was writing a letter. (Past)

Passive: A letter was being written by him.

Active: He will be writing a letter. (Future)

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passive: A letter will be being written by him.

3. Perfect Tense

Active: He has written a letter.

(Present)

passive: A letter has been written by him.

Active: He had written a letter.

(Past)

passive: A letter had been written by him.

Active: He will have written a letter.

(Future)

Passive: A letter will have been written by him.

ياور مين:

Voice بدلنے کے لئے ایمیٰ فاعل کی جگہ مفعول کو بدلنے کے لئے وو چیز ول کا خیال راحنا

اشرفروري ب

(i) مستمری جیلے میں فاعل کو مفعول اور مفعول کو فاعل بنا دیا جاتا ہے۔ جیسے عاطف (فاعل) نے آصف کو مارا۔ Atif hit Asif نعل متعدی میں سے ہوجائے گا۔ آصف عاطف کے ذریعہ مازا گیا۔ Asif was killed by Atif

Participle منعلی کوشکل بدل جاتی ہے۔ لیمن کی جی زمانہ (Tense) میں اس کا تعلق العام ا

المارة ا

میں برلنے کی خالیں دی تی ہیں۔

1. Present Indefinite Tense

فاعل کے! اور is/are/am اور پھر انحل کی تیسری فارم ہولگانے ہے۔ مثلا:

Active: She helps the poor.

Passive: The poor are helped by her.

Active: He likes mangoes.

Passive: Mangoes are liked by him.

Active: He makes tea.

Passive: Tea is made by him.

Active: She invites me.

Passive: I am invited by her.

Active: She does not tell me.

Passive: I am not told by her.

Active: Do I post her the letter?

Passive: Is the letter posted her by me?

2. Past Indefinite Tense

فاعل کے بعد was/were ور پھر فعل کی تیسری فارم لگانے سے مثلاً:

Active: We took food.

Passive: Food was taken by us.

Active: She washed the car.

Passive: The car was washed by her.

Active: Schail bought books.

Passive: Books were bought by Schail.

Active: He washed clothes.

Passive: Clothes were washed by him.

Active: They did not see a tiger.

Passive: A tiger was not seen by them.

Active: Did I eat mangoes?

Passive: Were mangoes eaten by me?

3. Future Indefinite Tense

فاعل کے بعد shall be/will be اوراس کے بعد فعل کی تیسری فارم لگاتے مثلاً:

Active: He will take tea.

Passive: Will be taken by him.

Active: We shall read the newspapers.

Passive: The newspaper will be read by us.

Active: She will write a letter.

Passive: A letter will be written by her.

Active: She will help me.

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Passive: I shall be helped by her.

Active: We shall not build a house.

Passive: A house will not be built by us.

Active: Who will play cricket.

Passive: By whom will cricket be played?

4. Present Continuous Tense

فاعل کے بعد is/are/am کے بعد being اور پھر تعلی تیسری فارم لگاتے ہیں۔ شلا:

Active: He is playing chess:

Pasive: Ches is being played by him.

Active: He is doing his work.

Passive: His work is being done by him.

Active: Huma is washing dishes.

Passive: Dishes are being washed by Huma.

Active: She is inviting me.

Passive: I am being invited by her.

Active: They are not taking tea.

Passive: Tea is not being taken by them.

Active: Why are they knocking at the door?

Passive: Why is the door being knocked at by them?

5. Past Continuous Tense

قاعل کے بعد was/were کے بعد being اور پھر فعل کی تیسر کی فارم نگاتے ہیں۔ مثلاً:

Active: She was making tea.

Passive: Tea was being made by her.

Active: He was writing a letter.

Passive: A letter was being written by him.

Active: Atif was taking tea.

Passive: Tea was being taken by Atif.

Active: We were playing cricket.

Passive: Cricket was being played by us.

Active: She was eating apples.

Passive: Apples were not being eaten by her.

Active: Was Sohail telling a lie.

Passive: Was a lie being told by Sohail?

6. Future Continuous Tense

فاعل کے بعد will/shall کے بعد being اور پیرفعل کی تیسری فارم لگاتے ہیں مثلاً:

Active: They will be writing a letter.

Passive: A letter will be being written by them.

Active: We shall be reading the books.

Passive: The books will be being read by us:

Active: Atif will be taking tea.

Passive: Tea will be being taken by Atif.

Active: He will be telling a lie.

Passive: A lie will be being told by him.

7. Present Perfect Tense

فاعل کے بعد has/have been اور پھر فعل کی تیسری فارم لگاتے ہیں۔ مثلاً:

Active: He has done his work.

Passive: His work has been done by him.

Active: Atif has eaten rice.

Passive: Rice has been eaten by Atif.

Active: He has taken tea.

Passive: Tea has been taken by him.

Active: I have helped him.

Passive: He has been helped by me.

Active: Umar has not shut the door.

Passive: The door has not been shut by Umar.

Active: How have you started the car?

Passive: How has the car been started by you?

8. Past Perfect Tense

فاعل کے بعد had been اور پر فعل کی تیری فارم لگاتے ہے۔ مثل:

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Active: I had invited my friend.

passive: My friend had been invited by me.

Active: We had told him.

passive: He had been told by us.

Active: Kashif had taken tea.

Passive: Tea had been taken by Kashif.

Active: Aisha had made food.

Passive: Food had been made by Aisha.

Active: They had not done their work.

Passive: Their work had not been done by them.

Active: Why had he beaten her?

Passive: Why had she been beaten by him?

9. Future Perfect Tense

فاعل کے بھر shall have been will have been اور پیرفعل کی تثیری

13- 2 2 april

Active: They will have taken food.

Passive: Food will have been taken by them.

Active: He shall have bought apples.

Passive: Apples will have been bought by him.

Active: She will have taken tea.

Passive: Tea will have been taken by her.

Active: We will have finished work.

Passive: Work will have been finished by us.

Active: They shall not have played cricket:

Passive: Cricket will not have been played by them.

Active: Will He have cleaned the rooms?

Passive: Will the rooms have been cleaned by him?

Passive Voice _ Tenses فارمولوں کی سرے میں

indefinite

S + is/ are/ am + V (iii) + O, (Present)

S + was/ were + V (iii) + O. (Past)

S + will be/ shall be + V (iii) + O. (Future)

Progressive

S + is/ are/ am + being + V (iii) + O. (Present)

S + was/ were + being + V (iii) + O. (Past)

S + shall be/ will be + being + V (iii) + O. (Future)

Perfect

S + have/ has + been + V (iii) + O. (Present)

S + had + been + V (iii) + O. (Past)

S + Shall/ Will + have + been + V (iii) + O. (Future)

Perfect Progressive

S + have/ has + been being + V (iii) + since/ for + point of time/period of time. (Present)

S + had + been being + V (iii) + since/for + point of time/period of time. (Past)

S + shall/ will + have been being + V (iii) + since/ for + point of time/period of time.

— (Future)

Explanation

ورج بالا قارمواوں میں S لیمن فاعل (subject) سے مراووہ لفظ ہے جس پر کام واقع ہوا ہے کیونکہ Passive Voice میں Passive کرونکہ Object کے Active Voice کو فاعل بنا کر استثنال کرتے ہیں اگر بھی Active Voice میں دومفعول ہوں کیجنی ایک جانداراوردومرا بے جان تو آپ جاندار کو Passive Voice کا فاعل بنا کمیں۔

Passive Voice کا کوئی بھی جملہ ہواس میں اصل فعل کی تیسری قارم استعال ہوتی ہے۔ Tense بدلتے وفت ہم تیسری قارم کوئیس چھیڑا جا تا بلکہ صرف امرادی فعل کو بدلتے ہیں۔

- (1) فاعل کے بعد is/ are/ am کے بعد اگر فعل کی تیسری فارم ہوتو یہ Present (1) Passive Voice جملہ ہوتا ہے۔
 - (2) قاعل کے بعد was/ were کے بعد اگرفعل کی تیمری قارم بو تو یہ Past (2) Passive Voice جملہ ہوتا ہے۔
- (3) فاعل کے بعد اللہ /shall کے بعد be کے بعد shall سے بعد علی تیسری فارم ہوتی ہے۔ Passive Voice Indefinite جملہ ہوتا ہے۔
- (4) فاعل کے بحد آگر is/ are/ am اور پھر فعل کی تیسری فارم ہوتو یہ Passive Voice Present Progressive جملہ ہوتا ہے۔
- (5) قاعل کے بعد اگر was/ were کے بعد being اور پھر فعل کی تیسری فارم عواق یہ Passive Voices Past Progressive بحلہ ہوتا ہے۔
- (6) فاعل کے بعد اگر shall be/ will be کے بعد being ادر پیز فعل کی تیسری قارم ہوتو یہ Passive Voice Future Progressive جملہ ہوتا ہے۔
- (7) فاعل کے بعد اگر have/ has کے بعد been اور پیر فعل کی تیبری فارم ہوتو یہ Passive Voicel Present Perfect جملہ ہوتا ہے۔
- (8) فاعل کے بعد اگر had کے بعد been اور پھر فعل کی تیسری فارم ہوتو یہ Past (8) Passive Voice Perfect جملہ ہوتا ہے۔
- (9) فاعل کے بعدا گر shall/ will کے بعد have been اور پھر فعل کی تیسر کی فارم ہوتو ہے Passive Voice Future Perfect جملہ ہوتا ہے۔
 - نوٹ: اگرچہ Perfect Progressive کے Passive Voice کی Passive کا استعال بہت تل تا یاب ہے لیکن گرامر کی روینے بیمکن جملے ہیں۔

How to Identify Passive Voice Sentence?

اب مندرجہ و مل جملول کوغور سے پڑھیں کہ Passive Voice اردو کے جملوں کی کیا بھان ہے اوراے انگریزی میں کس طرح لکھتے ہیں۔ یہ جملے بہت ی آسان ہوجا تیں کے اگر آ پ یہ نوك كريس كم جملول ميں تبديل كس طرح كى جاتى ہے۔ كيونكه تعلى كى اصل حالت كوتو بدلتے نہيں صرف ر Tense میں امدادی فعل کوتبدیل کرنے سے نیا Tense اور نیا جمار کیا جاتا ہے۔ آپ ای رتیب ے جملے خود بنانے کی کوشش میجے - کیونکہ پہلے تین جملے Indefinite کے ہیں۔ پھر تمن جملے Progressive کے بیں اور پھر تین جلے Perfect کے ہیں۔

مندرجه فیل شن اُردو اور انگلش شن آیا Passive Voice کے Tenses کی بیجان کی خاطر مختلف مثالیس و کی گئی ہیں تا کہ آپ کی اچھی طرح ہے مثق اور بیجان ہو سکے۔

Example (i)

We are invited.

We were invited.

We shall be invited.

We are being invited.

We were being invited.

We shall be being invited.

We have been invited.

We had been invited.

We shall have been

invited.

ہمیں دعوت دی جاتی ہے۔ ہمیں وعوت دی گئی۔ ہمیں دعوت دی جائے گی۔ ہمیں دعوت دی جار ہی ہے۔ ہمیں دعوت دی جار ہی تھی۔ ہمیں وعوت دی جار ہی ہوگی ۔ ہمیں دعوت دی جا چکی ہے۔ ہمیں دعوت دی جانچی تھی۔ ہمیں دعوت دی جا چکی ہوگی۔

Example (ii)

ای طرح مندوجه بالامثال برغورکری www.iqbalkalmati.blogspot.com Atif is helped.

Atif was helped.

Atif will be helped.

Atif is being helped.

Atif was being helped.

Atif will be being helped.

Atif has been helped.

Atif had been helped.

Atif will have been helped.

عاطف کی مدد کی جاتی ہے۔ عاطف کی مدد کی جائے گی۔ عاطف کی مدد کی جارتی ہے۔ عاطف کی مدد کی جارتی ہے۔ عاطف کی مدد کی جارتی ہوگی۔ عاطف کی مدد کی جارتی ہوگی۔ عاطف کی مدد کی جارتی ہوگی۔ عاطف کی مدد کی جا چھی ہوگی۔ عاطف کی مدد کی جا چھی ہوگی۔ عاطف کی مدد کی جا چھی ہوگی۔

Example (iii)

We are waited for.

We were waited for.

We shall waited for.

We are being waited for.

We were being waited for.

We shall be being waited

for.

We have been waited for.

We had been waited for.

We shall have been

waited for.

ماراانظارکیاجاتاہے۔ ماراانظارکیاجائےگا۔ ماراانظارکیاجائےگا۔ ماراانظارکیاجارہاتھا۔ ماراانظارکیاجارہاتھا۔

ماراانظار کیا گیاہے۔ ماراانظار کیا جاچکا تھا۔ ماراانظار کیا جاچکا ہوگا۔

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How to change Active Voice into Passive Voice یم پہلے تفصیل سے سیکھ چکے ہیں کے Active Voice کے جملوں Passive Voice جملوں میں کیے تبریل کیا جاتا ہے آ ہے اب نریدمثالوں کے ذریعے اس کو پیمرد کھتے ہیں۔ Example (i)

He like mangoes. Active:

Passive: Mangoes are liked by him.

Active: I make tea.

Passive: Tea is made by me.

Active: She invites me.

Passive: I am invited by her.

Active: Atif does not tell me.

Passive: I am not told by Atif.

Active: Does he post the letter?

Passive: Is the letter posted by him?

Active: Zubair washed the car.

Passive: The car is washed by Zubair.

Active: We did not see tiger.

Passive: A tiger was not seen by us.

Active: Did Atif eat mangoes?

Passive: Were mangoes eaten by Atif?

Active: Aisha bought books.

Passive: Books were bought by Aisha.

Active: Huma washed the clothes.

Passive: Clothes were washed by Huma.

Active: We shall read the newspapers.

Passive: The newspapers will be read by us.

Active: I shall write him a letter.

Passive: A letter will be written him by me.

Active: Anwar will help me.

Passive: I shall be helped by Anwar.

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Active: He will not build a house.

Passive: A house will not be built by him.

Active: He is doing my work.

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Passive: My work is being done by him.

Active: Who will play cricket?

Passive: By whom will cricket be played?

Active: They are not taking tea.

Passive: Tea is not being taken by them.

Active: Why are you knocking at his door?

Passive: Why is his door being knocked by you?

Active: He is washing dishes.

Passive: Dishes are being washed by him.

Active: She is inviting me.

Passive: I am being invited by her.

Active: I was writing a letter.

Passive: A letter was being written by me.

Active: She was taking tea.

Passive: Tea was being taken by her.

Active: We were playing cricket.

Passive: Cricket was being played by us.

Active: Atif was not eating apples.

Passive: Apples were not being eaten by Atif.

Active: Were he telling a lie?

Passive: Was a lie being told by him?

Active: He had eaten rice.

Passive: Rice had been eaten by him.

Active: Akbar had taken tea.

Passive: Tea had been taken by Akbar.

Active: I have helped Atif.

Passive: Atif has been helped by me.

Active: Umar had not shut the door.

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Active: How had he started the car?

Passive: How had the car been started by him?

Active: I had told him.

Passive: He had been told by me.

Active: Akbar had taken tea.

Pass ve: Tea had been taken by Akbar.

Active: Aisha had made food:

Passive: Food had been made by Aisha.

Active: We had not done our work.

Passive: Our work had not been done by us.

Active: Why had you beaten him?

Passive: Why had he been beaten by you?

I shall have bought apples. Active:

Passive: Apples will have been bought by me.

Active: He will have taken tea.

Passive: Tea will have been taken by him.

Active: They will have finished work.

Passive: Work will have been finished by them.

Active: We shall not have played cricket.

Passive: Cricket will not have been played by us.

Active: Will she have cleaned the table?

Passive: Will the table have been cleaned by her?

Active: Adeen learns his lesson.

Passive: Lesson is learnt by Adeen.

Active: We love Pakistan.

Passive: Pakistan is loved by us.

Active: Adeen bought a pen.

Passive: A pen was bought by Adeen.

Active: He is washing clothes.

Passive: Clothes are being washed by him.

Active: We were doing sums.

Passive: Sums were being done by us.

Active: I has eaten rice.

Passive: Rice has been eaten by me.

Active: Ageel has broken a glass.

Passive: A glass has been broken by Aqeel.

Active: The teacher will teach us the lesson.

Passive: The lesson will be taught us by the teacher.

Active: She will be doing my work.

Passive: My work will be being done by her.

Active: She will have helped me.

Passive: I shall have been helped by her.

Active: I am doing his work.

Passive: His work is being done by me.

Active: He helps me.

Passive: I am helped by him.

Active: She took tea.

Passive: Tea was taken by her.

Active: Akbar drives the car.

Passive: The car is driven by Akbar.

Active: We have won the match.

Passive: The match has been done by us.

Active: She will make cake:

Passive: Cake will be made by her.

Active: I had written a letter.

Passive: A letter had been written by me.

Active: I beat him.

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Passive: He was beaten by me.

Active: He will be repairing T.V.

Passive: T.V. will be being repaired by him.

Active: They inform us.

Passive: We are informed by them.

Active: All the boys like him.

Passive: He is liked by all the boys.

Active: Mr. Bilal taught us.

Passive: We were taught by Mr. Bilal

Active: A dog has bitten the boys.

Passive: The boys have been bitten by a dog.

Active: She eats mangoes.

Passive: Mangoes are eaten by her.

Active: Atif made century.

Passive: Century was made by Atif.

Active: They do not help us.

Passive: We are not helped by them.

Active: Do you like mangoes?

Passive: Are mangoes liked by you?

Active: Why does he tell her?

Passive: Why is she told by him?

Active: He has sold his house.

Passive: His house has been sold by him.

Active: He took tea.

Passive: Tea was taken by him.

Active: Who stole my pen?

Passive: By whom my pen was stolen?

Active: Why did you invite him?

Passive: Why was he invited by you?

Active: They are playing cards.

Passive: Cards are being played by them.

Active: I shall invite her to dinner.

Passive: She will be invited to dinner by me.

Active: Atif was teaching us.

Passive: We were being taught by Atif.

Active: Huma will not do it carefully:

passive: It will not be done carefully by Huma.

Active: He was lighting the fire.

passive: The fire was being lighted by him.

Active: Help him, in this matter.

passive: He should be helped, in this matter.

Active: Did you ring the bell?

Passive: Was the bell rung by you?

Active: We picked flowers.

Passive: Flowers were picked by us.

Active: Why did the teacher punish us?

rs sive: Why were we punished by the teacher.

Active: Let him write a letter.

Passive: Let the letter be written by him.

Active: The police arrested him.

Passive: He was arrested by the police.

Active: The flood damaged the crops.

Passive: They crops were damaged by the food.

Active: The peon will ring the bell.

Passive: The bell will be rung by the peon.

Active: He will not do this work.

Passive: This work will not be done by him.

Active: The girls are singing a song.

Passive: A song is being sung by the girls.

Active: Was he driving a bus?

Passive: Was a bus being driven by him?

Active: Who winds the watch?

Passive: By whom the watch is wound?

Active: Let them play cricket.

Passive: Let the cricket be played by them.

Active: Will you light the lamp?

Tenses, Active & Fassive voice, Direct de Handel

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Passive: Will the lamp be lighted by you?

Active: I look after the house.

Passive: The house is looked after by me:

Active: Who teaches English?

Passive: By whom is English taught?

Active: She cannot do this sum.

Passive: This sum cannot be done by her.

Active: Does he say his prayers?

Passive: Are his prayers said by him?

Active: She has done her work.

Passive: Her work has been done by her.

Active: Akbar set up a factory.

Passive: A factory was set up by Akbar.

Active: Do you laugh at me?

Passive: Am I laughed at by you?

Active: Atif married a poor girl.

Passive: A poor girl was married by Atif.

Active: Atif helped me.

Passive: I was helped by Atif.

Active: Who will teach me?

Passive: By whom will I be taught?

Active: Who solved these sum?

Passive: By whom will these sum be solved?

Active: When does he ring the bell?

Passive: When is the bell rung by him?

Active: Where do we play the game?

Passive: Where is the game played by us?

Active: Why was he writing a letter?

Passive: Why was a letter being written by him?

Active: I had told him.

Passive: He had been told by me.

Active: He learns his lesson.

passive: His lesson is learnt by him.

Active: We love Pakistan.

Passive: Pakistan is loved by us.

Active: He bought a pen.

Passive: A pen was bought by him.

Active: She was washing clothes.

Passive: Clothes were being washed by her.

Active: They are doing sums.

Passive: Sums are being done by them.

Active: We had eaten rice.

Passive: Rice had been eaten by us.

Active: He had broken a glass.

Passive: A glass had been broken by him.

Active: The teacher will teach us the lesson.

Passive: The lesson will be taught us by the teacher.

Active: He will be doing my work.

Passive: My work will be being done by him.

Acitve: She will have helped me.

Passive: I shall have been helped by her.

Acitve: She is doing her work.

Passive: Her work is being done by her.

Acitve: She helps me.

Passive: I am helped by her.

Acitve: Atif took tea.

Passive: Tea was taken by Atif.

Acitve: Manzoor drives the car.

Passive: The car is driven by Manzoor.

Acitve: Our team had won the match.

Passive: The match had been won by our team.

Acitve: Huma will make cake.

Tenses, Active & Passive Voice, Direct & mairect

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Passive: Cake will be made by Huma.

Acitve: Atif had written a letter.

Passive: A letter had been written by Atif.

Acitve: Adeen beat him.

Passive: He was beaten by Adeen.

Acitve: Zubair will be repairing T.V.

Passive: T.V. will be being repaired by Zubair.

Acitve: Usman inform us.

Passive: We are informed by Usman.

Active: All the boys like Amjad.

Passive: Amjad is liked by all the boys.

Active: A dog has bitten him.

Passive: He has been bitten by a dog.

Active: Manzoor made century.

Passive: Century was made by Manzoor.

Active: Does Khurram like mangoes?

Passive: Are mangoes liked by Khurram?

Active: Faisal has sold his house.

Passive: His house has been sold by Faisal.

Active: She took tea.

Passive: Tea was taken by her.

Active: Why did you invite Kiran?

Passive: Why was Kiran invited by you?

Active: I shall invite her to dinner.

Passive: She shall be invited to dinner by me.

Active: Kiran will not do it carefully.

Passive: It will not be done carefully by Kiran.

Active: He was lighting the fire.

Passive: The fire was being lightened by him.

Active: Did you ring the bell?

Passive: Was the bell rung by you?

Acitve: Why did the teacher punish us?

passive: Why were we punished by the teacher?

Acitve: The police arrested him.

Passive: He was arrested by the police.

Acitve: The peon will ring the bell.

Passive: The bell will be rung by the peon.

Acitve: The girls were singing a song.

Passive: A song was being sung by the girls.

Active: Is he driving a bus?

Passive: Is a bus being driven by him?

Active: Let us play cricket.

Passive: Let the cricket be played by us.

Active: he looked after the house.

Passive: The house was looked after by him.

Active: He cannot do this sum.

Passive: This sum cannot be done by him.

Active: I wind the clock.

Passive: The clock was wound by me.

Active: I lend him my camera.

Passive: He is lent my camera by me.

Active: Atif married a poor girl.

Passive: A poor girl was married by Atif.

Active: Who will teach us?

Passive: By whom will we be taught?

Active: When does he ring the bell?

Passive: When is the bell rung by him?

Active: Why is he writing a letter?

Passive: Why is a letter being written by him?

Active: Mr. Khurram taught us.

Passive: We were taught by Mr. Khurram

Active: She eats mangoes.

Passive: Mangoes are eaten by her.

Active: They do not help us.

Passive: We are not helped by them.

Active: Why does he tell her?

Passive: Why is she told by him?

Active: She knits sweaters.

Passive: Sweaters are knitted by her.

Active: Who stole my pen?

Passive: By whom was my pen stolen?

Active: They were playing cards.

Passive: Cards were being played by them.

Active: He is teaching us.

Passive: We are being taught by him.

Active: I do not waste my time.

Passive: My time is not wasted by me.

Active: He solved this matter.

Passive: This matter was solved by him.

Acitve: We pick the flowers.

Passive: Flowers are picked by us.

Acitve: Let him write the letter.

Passive: Let the letter be written by him.

Acitve: The flood damaged the crops.

Passive: The crops were damaged by the flood.

Acitve: He will not do this work.

Passive: This work will not be done by him.

Acitve: He has sold all the mangoes.

Passive: All the mangoes have been sold by him.

Active: Will you switch on the lamp?

Passive: Will the lamp be switched on by you?

Active: Who teaches Urdu?

Passive: By whom is Urdu taught?

Active: Do you say your prayers?

Passive: Are your prayers said by you?

Active: Faisal sets up a factory.

Passive: A factory is set up by Faisal.

Active: Do you laugh at me?

Passive: Am I laghed at by you?

Active: I helped Huma.

Passive: Huma was helped by me.

Active: Who solved the sum?

Passive: By whom was the sum solved?

Active: Where do they play the game?

Passive: Where is the game played by them?

Active: I have told him.

Passive: He has been told by me.

Active: I drink milk.

Passive: Milk is drunk by me.

Active: We take exercise early in the morning.

Passive: Exercise is taken by us early in the morning.

Active: He does not like these shoes.

Passive: These shoes are not liked by him.

Active: We do not waste our time.

Passive: Our time is not wasted by us.

Active: Who rang the bell?

Passive: By whom was the bell rung?

Active: Good children always speak the truth.

Passive: The truth is always spoken by good children.

Active: Atif often deceives him.

Passive: He is often deceived by Atif.

Active: Atif obeys his parents.

Passive: His parents is obeyed by Atif.

Active: Does she knows your name?

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Passive: Is your name known by her?

Active: Everybody can do everything.

Passive: Everything can be done by everybody.

Active: Bilal was speaking truth.

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Passive: Truth was being spoken by Bilal.

Active: Akhtar was doing his work.

Passive: His work was being done by Akhtar.

Active: Who was calling you?

Passive: By whom were you being called?

Active: What was biting you?.

Passive: What were you being bitten?

Active: He will take tea tomorrow.

Passive: Tea will be taken by him tomorrow.

Active: She was not taking meal.

Passive: Meal was not being taken by her.

Active: The baby was asking for milk.

Passive: Milk was being asked for by the baby.

Active: We shall learn our lesson by heart.

Passive: Our lesson will be learnt by heart by us.

Active: You had ruined me.

Passive: I had been ruined by you.

Active: God will help is.

Passive: We shall be helped by God.

Active: He knocks at the door.

Passive: The door is knocked at by him.

Active: I do not befool Sobia.

Passive: Sobia is not befooled by me.

Direct & Indirect Narration

Narration: - کی چیز کے تقال کے بیان کو کہتے ہیں۔ اس کی دواقعام ہیں۔ Indirect Narration -2 Direct Narration -1

Direct Narration: - کی تخص کے منہ سے نظیم یوسے الفاظ ہو بہود ہرا دینا Direct Narration کہلاتا

(2) میں میں کے متہ سے نگلے ہوئے الفاظ کا منہوم اپنے الفاظ میں بیان کرنا Indirect (2)

Narration

e.g. Direct:- He said to me, "I want new clothes."

Indirect:- He told me that he wanted new clothes.

(1) Inverted Commas (" "):- كَنْ مَحْصْ كِيان كُوالْمَيْسِ الفاظ يَنْ بِيان كُرِيْ كِي لِيَّ بِمَ Inverted Commas استعال كرتے ہيں۔

(2) Reporting Speech :- ایما حصد جو Inverted :- ایما حصد جو Neporting speech :- ایما حصد جو Inverted کی اور دوالی Commas سے باہر لکھا جاتا ہے اسے Reporting speech کی گئیں گے۔ مثال ٹی Reporting speech کو Reporting speech کیس گے۔

Reported Speech :- جملہ یا فقرہ کا وہ صدیر Reported Speech :- جملہ یا فقرہ کا وہ صدیر Reported کے بیں جیسا کہ اور کہ Reported speech کے جو المحادث کے Reported speech کے Reported speech کے اللہ کا کہ کا کہ اور کہ کا کہ اللہ کا کہ کا کہ اللہ کا کہ کا کہ اللہ کا کہ کا کا کہ کا

Inverted Commas -: Reporting Verb ہے ایروالے Verb کے اور الے (Reporting speech) کی استعمال ہونے والے Verb کو ہم جھنال ہونے والے Reporting Verb

الله جاند Inverted Commas -: Reported Verb الله جاند (5) Reported verb و Reported verb کتے ہیں۔ مثلاً want

آوٹ: Inverted Commas کوٹ: Inverted Commas کاندراور باہروالے سے کو لمائے کے لئے Inverted Commas کوٹ کے لئے Comma کے بخد Speech (,) دُالا جاتا ہے۔ شال میں me کے بخد Speech

و المحمد

Direct Narration کی Indirect Narration میں تبدیلی: ۔ Indirect ہے است تین تم کی تبدیلیاں کی جاتی ہیں۔

(اتم الماري كالماري) Change in Pronouns (1)

(2) Change in Tneses (نادیان تریلی)

(ألفاظ مُن تَد يَّلُ) Change in Words ((3)

(1) Change in Pronouns (اسم منها مر بیل ثیریلی): _

Inverted Commas (1) کے امر اگر my (mine), me کے امر اگری ایس انسان ایس ایس ایس ایس ایس ایس ایس (subject) کے مطابق تر بالے کے میں قائل (subject) کے مطابق تبدیل کریں گے۔..e.g

Direct:- He says to me, "It is my book."
Indirect:- He says to me that it is his book.

(2) Inverted Commas کے اغرادا کے jou, your (yours) کو باہروالے (you, your (yours) کو باہروالے جھے کے مفعول کے مطابق تبدیل کر میں پرشکا

Direct:- I said to her, "You can't help me."

Indirect:- I told her that she could not help me.

(3) ان كي علاوركس مجى جليث يانام مين تبديل نيس كى طاتى-

(4) Third Person کے پردناؤن گؤئیں مرکتے۔ مزید آسانی کے لئے آپ اس میکل ہے مدر لے کتے ہیں۔

1	2	3
	My (Mine)	Me:
We	Our (Ours)	Us
You	Your (Yours)	You
He	His	Him
Shé	Her (Hers)	Her
It	Its	łţ
They	Their (Theirs)	Them

Direct:- Saqib said to me, "I am doing work."
 Indirect:- Saqib told me that he was doing work.

2. Direct:- Saqib said to her, "I am not teasing you."

Indirect:- Saqib told her that he was not teasing her.

3. Direct:- They said to me, "We have done your work."

Indirect:- They told me that they had done my work:

مندرجہ بالا مثالوں ٹیں۔مثال نمبر 1 ٹیں اکو فاعل (Amjad) کے کیاؤے ہے he ٹیں۔ تیدیل کیا گیا۔مثال نمبر 2 ٹیں اکوفاعل (Zafar) کے مطابق he ٹیں اور you کومیفیول کے مطابق her ٹین تبدیل کیا گیا ہے۔مثال نمبر 3 ٹیں we کوفاعل (they) کے مطابق they ٹیں اور Your کومفعول (me) کومفعول (me) کے مطابق my ٹیں تبدیل کیا گیا ہے۔

نوٹ: Commas کے باہروالے قاعل یا مقعول کے مطابق مندرجہ بالاٹیمل کے ای کالم میں سے ایس کو مشاک استعال ہو اس کو commas کے باہروالے قاعل یا مقعول کے مطابق مندرجہ بالاٹیمل کے ای کالم میں ہے کہ جیس ۔ مثلاً مثال تمبر 3 میں we کو فاعل کے مطابق تبدیل کرنا تھا اس کو کالم نمبر 1 میں تلاش کر کے they میں تبدیل کردیا گیا۔ تبدیل کردیا گیا اور your کو مقعول کے مطابق کا لم نمبر 2 میں ہے وکھ کر my میں تبدیل کردیا گیا۔

(2) Change in Tenses (زمانہ ٹیں تبدیلی):۔

(1) Inverted Commas ہے اہر والے تھے میں Present Tense یا استعال ہوا ہوتو افرر والے تھے۔ کی تو یکی تبدیلی تیس آئے گی۔ Future Tense

Direct:- She says to you, "I love you."

Indirect: She tells you that she loves you.

Direct:- The teacher will say to the boys, "I offer my prayer regularly."

Indirect:- The teacher will tell the boys that he offers his prayer regularly.

(2) اگر Comma ہے باہر والاحصہ میں Past Tense استعال ہوا ہوتو Inverted استعال ہوا ہوتو Inverted (2) Commas کے اندر والے جھے کا Tense میدرجہ ذیل میسل کے مدد سے تبدیل کریں۔

Present Indefinite Tense	into	Past Indefinite Tense
Present Continuous	into	Past Continuous
Tense		Tense
Present Perfect Tense	into	Past Perfect Tense

Tenses, Active	e & Passi	ge voice, Direct & Indirect
148	into	Past Perfect
Present Perfect		Continuous
Continuous	into	Past Perfect Tense
Past Indefinite Tense	into	was, (were)
Is, am, (are)	into	had been
Was, were	into	had
Have, Has		would
Shall, will	into	
May	into	might
Can	into	could

I said to him, "I do my work daily." Direct:-I told him that I did my work daily. Indirect:-

She said to me, "I am going to college." Direct:-Indirect: She told me that she was going to college.

Atif said to Kiran, "I have taken tea." Direct:-Indirect:-Atif told Kiran that he had taken tea.

Direct:- He said to you, "I have been living here since 2003."

Indirect:- He told you that he had been living there since 2003.

Direct:- She said to Tariq, "They are students." Indirect:- She told Tariq that they were students. Direct:- Sadia said to Tariq, "I met you yesterday."

Indirect: - Sadia told Tariq that she had met him the previous day.

نوٹ: کا کناتی حقیقت (Universal Truth) یا کسی اسم دغیرہ کے بیان بٹی Commas

کے اندروالا tense تبریل نہیں کیا جاتا ہے۔ Direct:-He said to me, "The sun rises in the east." Indirect:-He told me that the sun rises in the east.

Change in Words (الفاظ میں تبدیلی): ـ (3)Past Tense استعال بوابولا Commas کا اندر

والے حصے کوتید مل کرتے رفت مختلف الفاظ میں مندرجہ ذیل تبدیلی لائی جاتی ہے۔

this	becomes	that
today	becomes	that day
yesterday	becomes	the previous day
last night	becomes	the night before
tonight	becomes	that night
tomorrow	becomes	the next day
now	becomes	then
next	becomes	the following
these	becomes	those
here	becomes	there
ago	becomes	before
thus	becomes	so

Present/Future Sentences

Examples

Direct:- I say, "I do not waste my time."

Indirect:- I say that I do not waste my time."

Direct:- Irfan says to me, "I shall go to Karachi." Indirect:- Irfan tells me that he will go to Karachi."

Direct:- The teacher says to me, "You are very hard

working."

Indirect:- The teacher says to me that I am very hard

working.

Direct - The oldman will say, "You should speak the

teinth."

Indirect: The oldman will say that I should speak the

truth.

Direct:- I say, "He is leaving for Lahore," Indirect:- I say that he is leaving for Lahore.

Direct:- She will say to me, "I cannot solve this sum."

Indirect:- She will tell me that she cannot solve this sum.

Important Points

اگردالے سے Future Tensel Present بولوالدر Comma آ

Tenses, Active & Passive Voice, Direct & Indirect 150 والے بھے کے اول (Verb) میں کوئی تیر کی تیر کی تیر آئی۔ الي صورت بن اندروا _ لي جهے كے الفاظ كو بھي تبديل نبيس كرتے _ (2)ا پے نقرات میں صرف پروناؤں کی تبدیلی ہوتی ہے اور تو ہے کو ہٹا کر that نگادیا جاتا ہے۔ (3) Assertive Sentences Examples She said to her son, "You are only wasting my Direct. time these days." She told her son that he was only wasting her Indirect:time those days. "Now it is my turn," said he to them, "to sit on Direct:the chair." He told them that it was then his turn to sit on Indirect:the chair. "No Usman," said they, "you did not lose the Direct:game, yesterday." They told Usman that he had not lost the game Indirect:the previous day. She said to him, "Sir, my brother was ill." Direct:-Indirect:-She told him respectfully that her brother had been ill. "Things are not what they seem" said the wise Direct:oldman. The wise oldman said that things are not what Indirect:they seem. "The earth," said the teacher, "is round." Direct:-

Indirect: The teacher said that the earth is round.

Imortant Points

ایسے فقرات میں کوئی بات (سیح یا علائمبت یا منفی ممکن یاناممکن) بیان کرتے ہیں۔ ایسے ۔ فقرات کو Indirect میں تبدیل کرتے وقت: (1) اگر مفعول کو , your highness, your majesty, your honour with respectfully وغيره بين الفاظ عن الفاظ عن الحاطب كما كما بموتوية تم كرك respectfully و المعالم madam, sir بين الفاظ كه said و الربوتو) مفعول ك بعد استعال كما جائز و great respect في الفاظ كه Commas في الفاظ كه الدروال حضول كورميان Commas كم بابروال عصول كورميان Commas كم بابروال عصول كو تم والاحصد اور پيم الفرو والے حصول كو آلفرو والے حصول كو المار والے كو الے كو المار والے كو المار

(3) اگر کوئی بات بتائی جار ہی ہے said کی جگہ پر told لگا تیں جبکہ to کوخذ ف کرویں۔

(4) کی بات حقیقت (Universal Truth) کے tense کوتبدیل کیاجاتا۔

(5) اس تتم ك فقرات عن الر said كوتبديل نديمي كياجات توكوكي حرج تبيل-

Imperative Sentences

Examples

Direct:- The master said to his servant, "Polish my shoes."

Indirect:- The master ordered his servant to polish his shoes.

Direct:- The boy said to the teacher, "Sir, grant me leave for one day."

Indirect:- The boy requested the teacher respectfully to grant him leave for one day.

Direct:- The teacher said to the boy, "Don't tell a lie."

Indirect:- The teacher forbade the boy to tell a lie.

Direct:- He said to his friend, "Good-bye."
Indirect:- He bade good-bye to his friend.

Direct:- He said to his servant, "Get out of the room."

Indirect:- He ordered his servant to get out of the room.

Direct:- The teacher said to his pupils, "Work hard."

Indirect:- The teacher advised his pupils to work hard.

یا در کھنے کی باتیں ایسے فقرات میں حکم ٔ التجا' نفیحت وغیرہ پائی جاتی ہے۔ ان کو Indirect میں تبدیل کرتے

450	Tenses, Active & Passive Voice, Direct & Indirect
152	(1) فقر ہے اس کام کے لئے Said کی جگہ پر Ordered ستمال کریں۔
	(2) نظیمت کے لئے Advised استمال کریں۔
	(3) التجائے لئے Begged استعال کریں۔
	(4) نے کرنے کے کے Forbade استمال کریں گے۔
استعال	de tolordered not to کی چیز ہے گئے کیا گیا ہوتو (5)
	ين الا that على الله that على الله that
idale te	(6) يُحويز والي فقرات عن suggested يا proposed استدال
27 C 2 C 2 C 2 C 2 C 2 C 2 C 2 C 2 C 2 C	والمان verbنال عنها should استعال عوالي عليه الماناس علية المان
-4	- 15- 5- 0 10 (11dt)
	Interrogative Sentences
	Examples
Direct:-	Javaid said to Rizwan, "Have you finished your work?"
Indirect:-	Javaid asked Rizwan if he had finished his work.
D'rect:-	I said to my brother, "Where are you going?"
n heed!	I risked my timther where he was going.
Direct.	He said to me. "Do you have a pen?"
Indiréct-	He asked me if I had a pen.
Direct(-	The oldman said to the lady, "Will you marry me?"
Indirect:-	The oldman asked the lady if she would marry him.
· recti-	The father said to Sobia, "Who is knocking at the door?"
.irect.	The father asked Sobia who was knocking at
	the door.
Direct	Adeen said to Atif, "Where were you yesterday?"
rdirect:-	Adeen inquired Atif where he had been the previous day.

Important Points

موال أقراب Indirects بالتقراف

Inquire(s) LAsk(s) & Say(s) Inquired LAsked & said عِينَ مِن اللهِ وَاللَّهِ مِنْ اللَّهِ مِنْ اللَّهِينَامِ مِنْ اللَّهِ مِنْ مِنْ اللَّهِ مِنْ اللَّلَّمِ مِنْ اللَّهِ مِنْ اللَّمِي مِنْ اللَّهِ مِنْ اللَّهِ مِنْ اللَّهِ مِنْ اللَّهِ مِنْ اللَّهِ مِل

_1000 to That (2)

(3) نقرية الخريس الإياماتا-

Is, Are, Am, Was, Were, Will, Shall, はじょうニュッ (4) Can, May, Should, Could وفيره بوتوان كوفائل كي بعداستعال كياجاتا بادراي

باست الاستال كياجات كيلياستهال كياجات -القاست أقر سائة والمان Did. Does أين والمبين كمل طور رفع كردياجا با المنال كري - Whether استال كرك ألن (Verb) استعال كرير - Whether استعال كرير - Udoes, did -U 2 Pa 300

How, Whom, Whose, What, When, ハルビュラニー ぎ Where, Why, Who وقيم واستعال مول أوان سے يمل Whether استعال كيل كيا Is, Was, Were, Will, Shall, Am, May, Can, Live College Could وفي اوفائل اور Verb كروميان استعال كرين جبكه Do, Did, Does كوفتم كر _اسلی الار (Verb) استعال کویں۔

Optative Sentences

Examples

Father said to Atif, "May God bless you with a Directi-

son!"

Father prayed for Atif that God might cless him Indirect;with a son.

Mother said to me, "May you live long!" Direct:-

Mother prayed (for me) that I might live long. Indirect:-

They said, "May we sin the match!" Direct:-

They prayed that they might win the match. Indirect:-

We said, "Would that we were soldiers!" Direct:-

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Tenses, Active & Passive Voice, Direct & Indirect 154 We wished that we had been soldiers. Indirect:-The old lady said, "Would that I were young!" Direct:-The old lady wished that she had been young. Indirect:-Mother said, "May you succeed, Sobia!" Direct:-Mother prayed for Sobia that she might Indirect:succeed. Important Points السے فقرات بیل تمنایا دعا کا ظہار ہوتا ہے ان کو Indirect بین تبدیل کرتے وقت: Wished Prayed و Wished Prayed على اور (Say(s) الله Wish(es) المادية Wish(es) (1)میں بدل دیا کا تاہے۔ اس كے بعد that استعال كياجاتے۔ (2) May کوفاعل کے بعد باہردالے Verb کے لحاظ سے Might May ستدیل کیا (3)-4-176 دعائد فقرات ين" الموقع كريم ف"" "والإجاتاب-(4)خوامش والفقرات بين would that كوبالكل ختم كردياجاتا بصرف wished (5)کے بعد that استعال ہوتا ہے۔ **Exclamatory Sentences** Examples The boys said; "Hurrah! we have won the Direct:match." Indirect:-The boy exclaimed with the joy that they had won the match. Direct:-The oldman said, "Alas! I am undone." Indirect:-The oldman exclaimed with sorrow that he was undone. Direct:-The boy said, "what a pretty flower it is!" Indirect:-The boy exclaimed in a great surprise that it was very pretty flower. They said, "How foolish this girl is!" Direct:-

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Indirect: They exclaimed with wonder that the girl was very foolish.

Direct:- Aslam said, "How sweet these mangoes, are!"

Aslam exclaimed joyfully that those mangoes were very sweet.

Direct:- Umer said, "Father has come."

Indirect:- Umer exclaimed with joy that father had come.

Important Points

Exclamatory فقرات کی نوری یا اجا تک جذیبے کا اظہار کرتے ہیں۔ بیجد بےخوشی یا خوف اور رہے وغیرہ کے ہو شکتے ہیں۔

ان فقرات کو Indirect سے Indirect ایس تہدیل کرتے وقت مندرجہ ذیل باتوں کا خیال رکھاجا تا ہے۔

(1) مرائی نقرات میں inverted commas ہے باہر دالے حصہ کا (great) (great) کیا کہ دالے حصہ کا (great) (great) کیا کہ اور الے حصہ کا (great) کیا ہے۔ یا تیرانی ظاہر کرنے والے نقرات میں surprise said in

(2) ایسے فقرات کے how, what کو verb سے بدل کر پہلے بیانیہ فقرہ بنا نیس کھرا ہے indirect میں برلیں ۔

(3) اگر Exclamatory Sentence وَقَى كَا اَظْہَارِكُمْ اِلَّهِ الْعَالِمُ اللهِ Exclaim(s/ed) وَقَى كَا اَظْہَارِكُمْ اللهِ Exclaim(s/ed) with sorrow اِللّهِ تبدیل کردیا Exclaim(s/ed) sorrow fully اور کم کے اظہار کی صورت میں Exclaim(s/ed) sorrow fully میں تبدیل کردیا جاتا ہے۔

(4) Commas والمحصر من موجود Aha, Alas اور Hurrah وغيره جيسے الفاظ خم كرديئے جاتے بين ادراؤ پروالے الفاظ Indirect مين آجاتے ہيں۔

Sentences Of "Let"

Examples

Direct:- Sobia said, "Let me go."

Indirect:- Sobia requested to let her go. OR

Sobia requested that she should be allowed to go.

Direct:- Tariq said, "Sohail, let's move."

Indirect:- Tariq proposed Sohail to move. OR

Tariq said to Sohail that they should move.

Direct:- Sobia said to me, "Let him do work."

Indirect:- Sobia proposed me to let him do work.

Direct:- "Brother," said Faisal, "Let us take food."

Indirect:- Faisal said to his brother that they should take

food.

Direct:- "I shall not let you do anything wrong." said Atif.

Indirect:- Atif said that he would not let him do anything

wrong.

Important Points

(1) دراصل let کرم دومعنوں میں زیادہ تراستعال کرتے ہیں ایک کواجازت کے معنوں میں ا اور دوسرا تجویز کے معنول میں مثلاً

Let us go now.

Let us study.

Let me go:

Let him work.

آ ۋاب چىس

آدُابِ إِنْ عِيلِ _

مجھے جانے دو۔

اسے کام کرتے دو۔

(a) اگر let تجویز کے معنوں میں استعال ہوتو سلے جھے میں let یا suggest یا propose یا suggest استعال کر ہے۔ استعال کر میں ۔ دوسرے، جھے ہیں ہم عمو should کے بغولفعل کی پہلی قارم استعال کرتے ہیں۔ باقی تبدیلیاں اصول کے مطابق کریں۔

(b) اگر let اجازت کے معنوں میں است ال یہ تو پہلے تھے میں request اور دوسرے تھے میں یا تو to کے بعد let استعال کریں یا پیر should be کے بعد علی کی تیسری قارم استعال کریں۔

Some More Solved Examples

Dir: I said, "I go to school daily."

Ind: I said that I went to school daily.

Dir: I said, "I shall go there."

I said that I would go there. Ind:

He said, "The sun rises in the East." Dir:

He said that the Sun rises in the East. Ind:

He said, "I am ill." Dir:

He said that he was ill Ind:

Nabeal said to me, "Where are you going?" Dir:

Nabeal asked me where I was going. Ind:

Laika said, "I am too ill to speak now." Dir:

Laika said that she was too ill to speak then. Ind:

Zafar said, "I came here yesterday." Dir:

Zafar told that he had gone there the previous day. Ind:

He said, "This book is mine." Dir:

He told that that book was his. Ind:

He said to me, "Thank you." Dir:

He thanked me. Ind:

He said to her, "Do you like this picture?" Dir:

He asked her if she liked that picture. Ind:

Rabia said to me, "Did you see my sister?" Dir:

Rabia asked me if I had seen her sister. Ind:

He said to the teacher, "Sir, may I come in?" Dir:

He asked the teacher respectfully if he might come in. Ind:

She said, "Who are you?" Dir:

She asked who he was. Ind:

The teacher said to the students, "Show me your home Dir:

task."

The teacher ordered the students to show him their Ind:

home task.

I said to him, "Am I wrong?" Dir:

I asked him if I was wrong, Ind:

158	Tenses, Active & Passive Voice, Direct & Indirect
Dir:	The officer said to servant, "Bring a glass of water."
Ind:	The section of the se
	water.
Dir:	The father said to his daughter, "Give up the company of
	bad girls."
Ind:	The father advised his daughter to give up the
	company of bad girls.
Dir:	The doctor said to the patient, "How are you now?"
Ind:	The doctor asked the petient How he was then?
Dir:	The officer said to clerk, "Get out from the office."
Ind:	The officer ordered the clerk to get out from the
	office.
Dir:	The General said to his soldiers, "March on, Victory is
	ours.
Ind:	The General commanded his soldiers to march on and
	assured them that victory was theirs.
Dir:	I said to my sister, "Please bring a glass of water."
Ind:	I requested my sister to bring a glass of water.
Dir:	My father said to my brother, "Do not smoke."
Ind:	My father forbade my brother to smoke.
Dir:	He said, "Let us go out for a walk."
Ind:	He proposed that they should go out for a walk.
Dir:	He said, "Let me go there."
nd:	He said that he might be allowed to go there.
Dir:	He said, "Do it."
nd:	He orderd to do it.
Dir:	I said to you, "Give me your book."
nd:	I requested you to give me your book.
ir:	He said, "Let him try so hard, he cannot succeed."
	, no outher succeed.

Ind: He said that he could not succeed however hard he might try.

Dir: He said to the servant, "Have you done this work?"

Ind: He enquired from the servant if he had done that work.

Dir: Azeem will say, "Robert has come."

Ind: Azeem will say that Robart has come.

Dir: I said, "The train arrived late."

Ind: I said that the train had arrived late.

Dir: Rani says to him, "You are clever."

Ind: Rani tells him that he is clever.

Dir: I said to Mujahid, "Where will you stay?"

Ind: I asked Mujahid where he would stay.

Dir: I said to her, "Do you want this pen?"

Ind: I asked her if she wanted that pen.

Dir: The captain said about you, "He is certainly one of our best players."

Ind: The captain told about you that you were certainly one of their best players.

Dir: Habib said, "May he live long!"

Ind: Habib wished that he might live long.

Dir: I said, "May his soul rest in peace!"

Ind: I prayed that his soul might rest in peace.

Dir: She said, "Alas! I am ruined."

Ind: She exclaimed with sorrow that she was ruined.

Dir: He said, "Alas! how foolish I have been!"

Ind: He confessed with regret that he had been very foolish.

Dir: He said, "Hurrah! we have won the match."

160	Tenses, Active & Passive Voice, Direct & Indirect
Ind:	He exclaimed joyfully that they had won the match.
Dir:	Boys said, "Hurrah! Our examinations have finished."
Ind:	Boys exclaimed with joy that their examinations had
	finished.
Dir:	Ateeq said, "How charming the scenery is!"
Ind:	Ateeq exclaimed with joy that scenery was very
	charming.
Dir:	Shazia "Hurrah! I stand first in the class."
Ind:	Shazia exclaimed joyfully that she stood first in the
	class.
Dir:	He said, "No, it is not my fault."
Ind:	He denied that it was not his fault.
Dir:	He said to me, "Do you know him?" I replied, "No."
Ind:	He asked me if I knew him. I replied that I did not.
Dir:	He said to me, "Rest assured I will stand by you."
Ind:	He assured me that he would stand by me.
Dir:	He said, "Hello! are you here?"
Ind:	He was surprised to see him there.
Dir:	Amir said, "Hello! Do you live here"?!
Ind:	Amir was surprised to see that he lived there.
4 -	THE PARTY OF



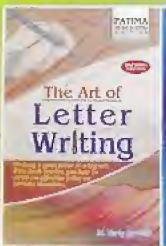
Adeel said to his sister, "Where are you going?"

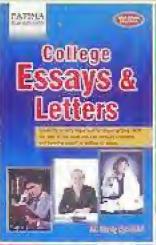
Adeel asked his sister where she was going.

Dir:

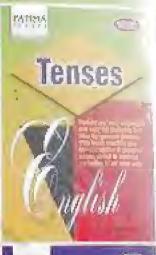
Ind:

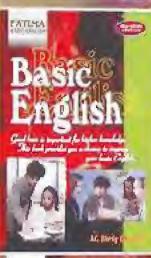
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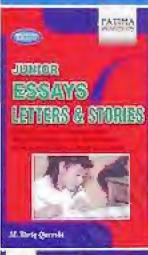


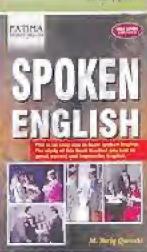






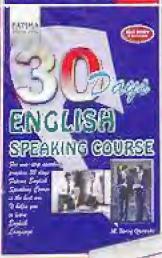


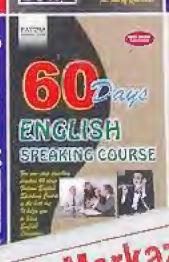


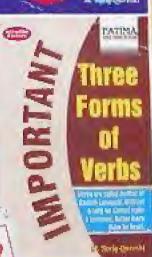














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